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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Choice Poetry.

GOOD NIGHT.

Good night! a word so often said,
The heedless mind forgets its meaning;
'Tis only when some heart is dead
On which our own was leaning,
We pause in maddening music roll
The last 'good night' among the soul.

"Good night"—in tones that never die
It peals along the quickening ear;
And tender gales of memory
Forever waft it near,
When stilled the vows—O crush of pain!—
That never shall breathe "good night" again

Good night! it mocks us from the grave—
It overleaps that strange world's bound
From whence there flows no backward wave—
It calls from out the ground,
On every side, around, above,
"Good night," "good night," to life and love!

Good night! O, wherefore fades away
The light that lived in that dear word?
Why follows that good night no day?
Why are our souls so stirred?
O, rather say, dull brain, once more,
"Good night! thy time of toil is over!"

Good night!—now cometh gentle sleep,
And 'ears that fall like gentle rain,
Good night! O, holy, blest and deep,
The rest that follows pain!
How should we reach God's upper light,
If life's long day had no "good night?"

GOOD MORNING.

How sweet a kind "good morning" seems,
From the lips we long have loved;
It wakes us from our pleasant dreams
When the gloom of night's removed,
Fond wishes breathe in every tone,
The words have music all their own.

When shadowy night's retreating
Pale from out her bath of dew,
And dim the misty veil is fleeting,
With the sunlight glancing through,
The earth is glad while day is dawning,
Our Father smiles on his "good morning"

Aye, soft the rosy dawn descends,
As a fairy from the clouds,
And blushing, on her pathway wends,
While fades yon fleecy shrouds.
The sleeping earth wakes up to greet
The morning sunbeams at her feet.

So blest the gentle tones we hear,
Hearts by it are wondrous stirred,
We wake at each succeeding year,
And strangely miss the welcome word.
When lips we have kissed, so cold and still,
Can render back no answering thrill.

Memory oft shall bring the sound
We have loved in years alone,
It falls like living blessings round,
In sweet harmonious tone.
How should we dread death's fearful warning,
If life's long night had no "good morning?"

Miscellaneous.

The Mother and the Widow.

The following well portrayed picture we take from a religious paper If there is any situation which deserves sympathy and commands respect, it is that of the mother left, by the loss of her husband, her earthly stay and support, to buffet the elements of adverse fortune alone:

"We are slow to acknowledge any womanly character, living or dead, as superior to that of *the good mother*—such as we find her in all our communities. She is perhaps called to no single great act of devotedness—but her whole life is a sacrifice for the good of others. How she works to bring up her children. No labor is too hard. She denies herself every comfort to give them an education. She would part with her own heart's blood to make them happy.

"This devotedness becomes more remarkable when, by the death of the father, the mother is left alone to struggle on through life. If we were to set out and explore this city, we should find many a poor widow, with five or six children dependent upon her, struggling for their support with a patience and courage truly heroic.—With no friends to help her, and no means of support but her needle, she undertakes to provide for her little family. She makes her home in an attic, and there she sits and struggles with poverty. No one comes to see her. She hears only the cry of those hungry little mouths, which call to her for bread. And there she toils all day long, and often half the night, that they may not want. And yet she does not complain.—If only her strength holds out, and her efforts are successful, her mother's heart is satisfied and grateful."

Resignation.

A lady who had lost a beloved child, was so oppressed with grief that she even excluded herself from the society of her own family, and kept herself locked in her chamber; but was at length prevailed on by her husband to come down stairs and take a walk in the garden. While there, she stooped to pick a flower, but her husband appeared as though he would hinder her.—She plaintively said: "What! deny a flower!" He replied: "You have denied God your flower, and surely you ought not to think it hard in me to deny you mine."

It is said the lady suitably felt the gentle reproof, and had reason to say: "A word spoken in season, how good is it!"

Taking the Census.—The following interesting conversation occurred between the census taker and a young lady. "I am taking a statistical census of manufactures and produce; was there any produce raised here last year?" "Yes; I've got one about six months old!" The man left.

Hoops.—*A Warning*—The Detroit Herald furnishes the following:—

"A *fashionably* dressed lady entered one of our churches a few Sabbaths since, and after three ineffectual attempts to effect an entrance into one of the pews, abandoned the effort and left the house in disgust."

LOVE AND JEWELRY.

A WARNING TO YOUNG GENTLEMEN WITH SUSCEPTIBLE HEARTS.

Mr. J. V. S. Granger resides in Burlington, Vt. Mr G. is a gentleman of prepossessing appearance, sports a jet black imperial, and travels slightly on his shape.—Mr. Granger has a very excellent opinion of himself, and runs away with the idea that no lady can look at him without experiencing a slight palpitation under her chemisette. In July last, Mr. Granger visited Rockaway, put up at the Pavilion, and indulged in sea bathing and clams for about ten days. On his way home he stopped in this city to spend a week. He put up at the Delavan House. One afternoon, while promenading up North Pearl street, he saw a very fascinating young lady sitting by a parlor window belonging to a very fine three story brick dwelling not a mile from Steuben street. The young lady smiled—Granger lifted his hat, and dropped his head about an inch, inch and a half or two inches.

Having done this he passed on, and in due course of time found himself at his hotel. If ever Mr. Granger felt well toward the world and the rest of mankind, it was that afternoon. He was so buoyant that if anybody had cut his suspenders we have no doubt that he would have gone up like a balloon. The next day Mr. Granger repeated his stroll. He again passed the Pearl street mansion, and again found that fascinating young lady sitting at the parlor window. The third time he grew more courageous. He not only lifted his hat and smiled, but he ascended the stoop and twitched the bell pull. The young lady flew to the door, opened the same, dropped a courtesy on the matting, and invited Mr. Granger to walk into the parlor. Mr. G. did so, and for a few minutes felt slightly embarrassed. He overcame this, however, in a little while, and entered upon a chat that satisfied him that he had made a ten strike—effected the conquest of an heiress.

On leaving, Mr. Granger, and the young lady exchanged cards—a ceremony that enabled Mr. Granger to discover that the best looking girl in Albany was Miss Douglass, North Pearl street. They parted in the hall with a squeeze of the hand that made Mr. Granger look like a boiled lobster for an hour afterwards. Mr. G. is a gentleman of sanguine temperament. Hence the ease with which his face takes to vermilion. Mr. Granger left for home the next morning, and took along a bosom so filled with sunshine that there should not be a hard winter in Vermont for the next five years.

On arriving at Burlington, Mr. Granger opened a correspondence with Miss Douglass that continued to Tuesday last, when Mr. G. came to Albany to see Miss D. in person. He went to the Pearl street mansion, pulled the bell, and was answered by a Biddy of late importation. With Biddy the following conversation took place:

"Is Miss Douglass in?"

"Who?"

"Miss Douglass"

"An' who the devil is Miss Douglass?"

"A young lady that I saw here in July last—your mistress, I suppose."

"You do? Well, then, let me tell you you're mistaken. The young lady you met here in July was a forward minx that Missus left to take care of the house while the family went to Niagara. She was as modest a girl as ever was till a blackguard in Vermont made a fool of her."

"You said a blackguard in Vermont, I believe?"

"I did, and I repeat it. If he had not been a blackguard he would not have sent her a gold watch and can an' lacent bither with little boys flying all around the edges with more bow-arrows than breeches—bad luck to him."

"Well, never mind about that. Can you tell where I can find her?"

"No I can't, and if I could I wouldn't, for I have an idea they you're no better than the other blackguard."

Biddy, having said this, slammed the door and retired to the kitchen. The information received at the Pearl street mansion struck Mr. Granger terribly. The idea that he had been courting a servant girl for an heiress, drove him almost to distraction. But this was not the worst of it. Mr. Granger had not only suffered in his "bussum," but his pocket. During the correspondence he forwarded the following presents to Miss Douglass:

A gold watch valued at $120; one set of ear-rings worth $75; and a diamond breast-pin worth $95; making a grand total of $290.

To get back a portion of this treasure, Mr. Granger repaired to the Police office.—He told his story to Justice Parsons, and wished to swear out a warrant for false pretences against Miss Douglass.

"For doing what?" asked the magistrate.

"For putting on French airs and doing me out of $200 worth of jewelry.

The Justice informed Mr. Granger that there was no law forbidding "French airs," and that he could not possibly let him have the warrant.

"And what would you have me do?"

"Go home to Burlington, and resolve never again to be sold by a Pearl street chambermaid, even if she indulges in French airs and smiles from a parlor window."

Mr. Granger left the office saying he would think it over. We saw him about an hour afterwards inquiring the way to Mr. Holstem's law office. Whether he intends to commence a law suit for the recovery of his goods, will be known at the next court.—*Albany Police Tribune.*

☞Vanity renders beauty contemptible.

The Early Life of Bishop Bascom.

The following account of the trials of Bascom, the celebrated preacher, illustrates what the home missionary had to undergo some forty years ago:—In the western part of Virginia was situated a log cabin, the chinks of which were daubed and filled with yellow mud—it had, perhaps, half of a second story, where you could study astronomy without leaving bed, and adopt the hydropathic without the aid of any doctor—the kitchen serves as a breakfast and dining, a dressing and preaching room. A number of hens, with their chickens, are taken in for safe keeping. Amid the barking of dogs, and the noise of children, the preacher had to study—and, after midnight, when all had retired to rest, stretched on his stomach before the embers of the fire, which served for his midnight oil, he not only acquired a sufficient knowledge to prosecute his calling, but became master of several languages. He preached in one year four hundred times, travelled five thousand miles, and at the end of that time his salary amounted to twelve dollars and ten cents! That man was Henry Bascom, who was since raised to the Methodist Episcopacy, in which position he was an ornament to the church.

Curious Geographical Fact.

Captain Wm. Allen, of the British Navy, has published a book advocating the conversion of the Arabian desert into an Ocean.—The author believes that the great valley, extending from the Southern depression of the Lebanon range to the head of the Gulf of Akaba, the Eastern branch of the head of the Red Sea, has been once an Ocean.—It is, in many places, thirteen hundred feet below the level of the Dead Sea and the Sea of Tiberias. He believes that this Ocean, being cut off from the Red Sea by the rise of the land at the Southern extremity, and being only fed by small streams, gradually became dried by solar evaporation.

He proposes to cut a canal of adequate size from the head of the Gulf of Akaba to the Dead Sea, and another from the Mediterranean, near Mount Carmel, across the plain of Esdraelon, to the fissure in the mountain range of Lebanon. By this means the Mediterranean would rush in, with a fall of thirteen hundred feet, fill up the valley, and substitute an Ocean of two thousand square miles in extent for a barren useless desert; thus making the navigation to India as short as the overland route, spreading fertility over a now arid country and opening up the fertile regions of Palestine to settlement and cultivation.—The conception is a magnificent one, but no sufficient survey has been made to determine its practicability or its cost.

Draining of the Harlem Sea, Holland.

A series of operations have been going forward for the last sixteen or seventeen years, having for their object the draining of the Harlem Sea, in Holland, so as to convert the surface of it into arable land.—Great as this stupendous work is, it is now, it appears, in a fair way of being accomplished. It is to be finished the present year. The Chairman of the Commission, to whom the work was entrusted, has published a final report. The expenses from 1839 to 1855, inclusive, are $3,400,000, and the receipts from land to be sold is estimated at $3,200,000. It was at first supposed the reclaimed land would be worth only some $32 per acre, but in 1853 it was actually sold for over $120. This return exceeds all expectation, as the draining was not undertaken as a speculation, but as a precaution against further inroads of the sea. Fruitful farms already begin to appear here and there on the floor of the sea. Forty-five thousand acres in all have been reclaimed from the sea, which will supply 100,000 people bountifully with the means of life.

Wealth of Atlantic Cities.

The wealth concentrated at the great commercial points of the United States is truly astonishing. For instance, one eighth part of the entire property of this country is owned by the citizens of New York and Boston. Boston alone in its corporate limits owns one twentieth the property of this entire Union, being an amount equal to the wealth of any three of the New England States, except Massachusetts. In this city is found the richest community, *per capita*, of any in the United States. The next city in point of wealth, according to its population, is Providence, R. I., which city is one of the richest in the Union, having a valuation of fifty six millions, with a population of fifty thousand. The bare increase per annum of the wealth of Boston is equal to the entire valuation of many of the minor cities, such as Portland, Salem, New Bedford, Chicago, Louisville, &c.—*Boston Traveller.*

Lucifer Matches.—A great many serious accidents have been occasioned by these inflammable little articles. But by an improvement which was exhibited at the French Industrial Exhibition accidents may may hereafter, in a great degree, be prevented. The two inflammable ingredients required to insure the ignition of matches were separated, and while one part was retained in the match, the other was lodged in the sand paper upon which it was to be rubbed.

Good.—The Lyons News tells a good story of six boys, one of whom was boasting of the beauties of his father's house. "It's got a cupola," said he, "and it's going to have something else." "What is it?" asked his interested companion. "Why, I heard father tell mother this morning, that it's going to have a *mortgage* on it!"

The Verdant Groomsman.

On no occasion do people seem more prone to commit blunders than at a wedding. The following actually occurred in a neighboring town:

In the midst of a crowd of witnesses, the clergyman had just completed that interesting ceremony which binds in the silver bonds of wedlock two willing hearts, and stretched forth his hands to implore the blessings of heaven on the union. At this point, the groom-man seeing the open hands stretched out, supposed it was the signal for him to surrender the wedding fee which was burning in his pocket. Accordingly, just as the clergyman closed his eyes in prayer, he felt the pressure of two sweaty half-dollars on his open palms.

The good man hesitated a moment, appalled at the ludicrousness of his situation, but coolly deposited it in his pocket, and proceeded with his devotions.

Paddy's Experiment.

An Irish weaver, just imported from the Emerald Isle, took to his employer in Kilmarnock, Scotland, the first cloth he had woven since his arrival in the country.

Upon examination, his employer detected two holes within half an inch of each other and told him he must pay a fine of a shilling for each hole.

"An plaze yer honor, said Paddy, 'is it the number of holes, or by the size uv hum that yez put the fine on us?"

"By the number of holes, to be sure, sir."

"And a big hole and a little is the same price?"

"Yes, a shilling for every hole big or little."

"Then give me hold uv the piece," replied Paddy.

It was handed to him, when with his fingers he deliberately tore the two holes into one, triumphantly exclaiming:

"Be the piper o' Moses, an' that'll save me shilling any how."

The good natured employer laughed heartily at the odd experiment, and forgave poor Paddy the fine.

Advantage of Using Tobacco.

The following was communicated to Com. Wilkes, of the exploring expedition, by a savage of the Fejee Islands. He stated that a vessel, the hulk of which was still lying on the beach, had come ashore in a storm, and that the crew had fallen into the hands of the islanders.

"What did you do with them?" inquired Wilkes.

"Killed 'em all," answered the savage.

"What did you do with them after you had killed them?"

"Eat 'em good," returned the cannibal.

"Did you eat them all?" asked the half-sick Commodore.

"Yes, we eat them all but one."

"And why did you spare one?"

"Because he tasted too much like tobacco. Couldn't eat him, no how?"

If the tobacco chewer should happen to fall into the hands of New Zealand savages, or get shipwrecked in the Feejeean group, he will have the consolation of knowing that he will not be cut into steaks and buried without liturgy in the unconsecrated stomach of a cannibal.—*Nat. Magazine.*

☞Old Lines, of Connecticut, used to bet with young men that he could jump as far, in the same ground and direction, as they. As often as he found a novice to accept, he would say: "I am decrepit and you spry, therefore permit me to choose the ground." Certainly. Well the ground would be chosen within a foot of the house, and he would jump his toes against it, and say: "jump farther there, and in that direction, if you can." Once he was beaten; for happening to choose a spot beneath a window, his competitor took out the sashes, and jumped into the room.

☞Leap year has come again, when, by long established custom, ladies are privileged to "popp the question." Crusty old bachelors go about in terror, giving a wide berth to every pretty girl they meet, and blessing heaven for the invention of hoops, which prevents the fair creatures seizing them *vi et armis.*

☞Sydney Smith says: "One evil of old age is, that as your time has come, you think every little illness is the beginning of the end. When a man expects to be arrested every knock at the door is an alarm. Among the evils of getting old, one is, that every little illness may probably be the last. You feel like a delinquent who knows the constable is looking out after him."

☞A patient of some distinction, who was teasing Peter Pindar with his symptoms, and who had nothing scarcely to complain of, told him that he had frequently an itching, and begged to know what he should do.

"Scratch yourself, sir," replied Peter, which laconic advice lost him his patient.

☞A countryman applied to a lawyer for evidence. After detailing the circumstances of the case, he was asked if he had stated the facts exactly as they occurred.—"O, say sir," rejoined he, "I thought it best to tell you the plain truth, you can put the lies in it yourself."

☞All the teeth of a certain scolding lady being loose, she asked a physician the cause of it, who answered that it proceeded from the violent shocks she gave them with her tongue.

☞A German writer says there are more animals in the mill of a codfish than men on the whole earth; and that a single grain of sand is larger than four thousand of them.

Trade in Insects.

Bugs are an important article in the trade of Rio Janeiro. Their wings are made into artificial flowers, and some of the most brilliant varieties are worn as ornaments in ladies' hair. One man manages to earn his living by selling insects and other specimens to the strangers who visit the port.—He keeps twelve slaves constantly employed in finding the bugs, serpents and shells which are most in demand. The nearest approach to his business that we can remember, is that of the trade of fire-flies in Havanna; the insect being caught and carefully fed on the sugar-cane, is used as an ornament for the ladies' dresses. Being twice the size of the American fire-fly it is very brilliant at night. The creoles catch them on the plantations and sell them to the city belles, some of whom carry them in silver cages attached to their bracelets. They make a fine display by lamp-light.

A Knowing Pig.

An exchange paper gives the following remarkable instance of sagacity in a pig:

"Some six or eight pigs were in the habit of visiting the stable every time my horse was fed. I was astonished to see one in particular, put his snout to the horse's knee, lightly rubbing it; this operation, of course, caused the animal to throw his head out of the trough, in order to bite the pig, and thereby lose a mouthful of corn; at first I doubted the intent of this, but a frequent repetition removed all doubts; and when from use the horse seemed to pay no attention to this, the pig changed his knee for some other part equally sensitive; and when the operation of tickling ceased to accomplish his purpose, the cunning pig resorted to a still more efficient mode, that of biting the horse's leg."

Mischievous Children.

We like mischievous children, and for this reason: they are apt to make old men. Good boys generally die in their fifth year; not because they are good, but their quiet habits make them strangers to mud puddles, oxygen, dirt-pies and out-door exercise. When a friend tells us he has a little boy "who never wants to leave his books," the knob of his front door immediately becomes an object of intense interest to us; we know, as if we were blest with foreknowledge, that in less than a year a strip of black crape will be throwing a shade across his path that time will never eradicate.

A Paragraph on Cats—Bayard Taylor, in his "New Volume of Travels," gives the following humorous description of the cats of Aleppo:

"The other remarkable thing here is the hospital for cats. This was founded long ago by a rich cat-loving Musselman and is one of the best endowed institutions in that city. An old Mosque is appropriated to that purpose, under the charge of several directors, and here sick cats are nursed, homeless cats find shelter, and decrepit cats gracefully purr away their declining years.

"The whole *category* embraces several hundreds, and it is quite a sight to behold the carriers and terraces of the mosque swarming with them. Here, one with bruised limbs is receiving a cataplasm; there, a cataleptic patient is tenderly cared for; and so on through the long concatenation of feline diseases. Aleppo, moreover, rejoices in a greater number of cats than even Jerusalem. At a rough guess, I should thus state the population of the city: Turks and Arabs, 70,000; Christians, of all denominations, 15,000; Jews, 10,000; dogs, 12,000; cats, 8,000."

Perfumery.—It is estimated that British India and Europe consume annually, at the lowest estimate, 150,000 gallons of perfumed spirits under the name of eau de cologne, essence of lavender, esprit de rose, &c.—There is a single house in Paris which uses every year 80,000 lbs of orange flowers, 60,000 of cassia flowers, 51,000 of rose leaves, 32,000 of jasmine leaves, 32,000 of violets, and proportionately large quantities of rosemary, citron, thyme, and other odoriferous herbs.

A Singular Phenomenon—We were shown yesterday, by a gentleman living near Fairfax, C. H., a species of bugs that fell at that place during the rain of Saturday night last. The snow for several miles was robbed of its whiteness, and made to resemble a vast field of colored velvet.—What is still more surprising, the intense coldness of the weather cannot kill them. They apparently seem to be stiffened by the raw atmosphere; but if placed near the fire will relax and exhibit signs of life.—They are very black, and are but little larger than a grain of coarse powder. Who can enlighten us on the "long question?"—*Alex Gaz.*

Hebrews.—The number of Hebrews in the great cities is thus stated: New York 12,000; Philadelphia 2,500; Baltimore 1,500; Charleston 1,500; London 20,000; Amsterdam 25,000; Hamburg 9,000; Berlin 5,000; Cracow 20,000; Warsaw 30,000; Rome 6,000; Leghorn 10,000; Constantinople 80,000; Jerusalem 6,000; Smyrna 9,000; Hebron 8,000. In Berlin there are 2,000 Christian Hebrews, also some thousands in England. Fifty-eight clergyman of the Church of England are converted Hebrews.

The Population of the Globe.—The American Almanac gives the following as the total population of the Globe:—Africa, 100,000,000; America, 57,706,882; Asia, 656,000,000; Australia, 1,445,000; Europe, 263,317,521; Polynesia, 1,500,000. Total, 1,050,169,403.

Laughing and Crying.

Both laughing and weeping have been considered peculiar to man. But this notion seems not to be well founded. Though the other animals express not their pleasures or pain in the same manner as we do, yet all of them exhibit their pleasant or painful feelings by symptoms or cries which are perfectly understood by the individuals of each species, and in many instances, by man. A dog when hurt, complains in the bitterest terms; and, when he is afraid or perhaps melancholy, he expresses the situation of his feelings by the most deplorable howlings. A bird when sick ceases to sing, droops the wing, abstains from food, assumes a hard aspect, utters melancholy, weak cries, and exhibits every mark of depressed spirits. By such means animals intimate the assistance they require or soften those who maltreat them. Their plaintive cries are sometimes so affecting as to disarm their enemies, or to procure the aid of their equals. On the other hand, when animals are pleased or caressed, they discover, by their countenance, by their voice, by their movements, unequivocal evidences of cheerfulness and alacrity. Thus the expressions of pain or pleasure by brute animals, though not uttered in the precise manner with those of the human species, are perfectly analogous, and answer the same intentions of nature.

Slavery at the South.—A correspondent of a Cincinnati paper, who is evidently deeply imbued with abolitionism, has lately visited New Orleans. He describes quite pleasantly the features of Southern scenery, and is incontinently led into the following admission in regard to Southern slavery:

"After getting below Vicksburg our passengers began to leave us, and on the last day there were many interesting scenes, as the planters, with their families and servants, landed at their several homes on the river bank. The steamboat bell rang, and by the time the boat has swung around and fastened to the shore twenty or thirty negroes—men, women and children—come running down the bank to meet 'massa' and 'mistress.' Bidding farewell to their friends of two weeks' acquaintance on the boat, they follow their trunks and boxes to the landing, where every slave takes them by the hand and welcomes them home, seemingly with as much affection as they would a father and a mother."

☞Mr. John Lawrence Bazier, in the Louisville Times, offers to bet from $5,000 to $30,000 that he can jump five feet further on a dead level than any man in Kentucky, three feet further than any man in the United States, one foot further than any man in the world, or that he can stand flat footed upon the earth and leap a brick wall fifteen feet high and four thick.

Clerical Bronchitis—A physician writes a communication to one of the religious journals, in which he attributes this disease to the non-use of the vocal organs on week days, and their double use on Sundays, to mental anxiety as to support, and to the use of tobacco. He recommends to the preacher to read aloud at least half an hour each day, to quit smoking and chewing; and on the membership he enjoins a more liberal support of the ministry as the only sensible way of curing the disease.

Singular Recovery.—The Pittsburg Gazette of the 15th inst., states that a German, who was an inmate of the city poorhouse, had become deaf and dumb through intemperance and exposure some four years ago, but on Friday last he suffered from severe headache, and water ran from his ears. The next day he recovered his speech perfectly, and in a few hours afterwards his hearing was entirely restored.

American Vineyards—Robert Buchanan of Cincinnati says that he sold last year from his vineyard 140,000 cuttings, and thinks that the whole number sold in one season would number 2,000,000 cuttings and 300,000 stocks. This looks very much like making the Ohio valley the land of the vine.

The Placard Bible.—The British Banner states that a proposal has been set on foot for posting placards all over the city containing passages from the Bible, printed in the largest characters, so as to attract attention. Each placard to contain only one verse, and sometimes only one sentence; and to be renewed as frequently as the funds obtained will permit. A society is to be organized for carrying out this idea.

Planing Machines.—Some one calculates that there are now over thirty thousand planing machines in operation in the United States, each doing some sixty men's work. If they should all be discontinued, it would require eighteen hundred thousand men to perform the same labor—a number nearly equalling three times the population of the city of New York!

An Ice Bridge.—Week before last they were crossing on the ice from Niagara Falls to the Canada shore. The ice is said to be from 20 to 30 feet thick, and has formed up to Goat Island, a thing that has not happened for 20 years.

A Challenge—A shoemaker of Stoneham, Mass., challenges any man of his town to peg woman's spring-heeled shoes for one hundred dollars a side. He states that he is ready to peg more in five hours than any living man.

☞A writer contests the opinion that burning green wood is more economical than dry. Nobody that knew any thing ever had such an opinion.

Loss of Human Life.

The New York Times says:

We have seen it sometimes remarked, in reference to the loss of life in the Crimea, that certain battles were among the bloodiest ever fought, the sacrifice of life the greatest, &c. But such writers either forget, or certainly know very little about the terrible battles fought in former times, and even of a comparatively recent date, and within the memory of persons living. Let us notice some of these.

At the battle of Arcola the Austrians lost, in killed and wounded, 18,000 men; the French 15,000.

At Hohenlinden the Austrian loss was 14,000; the French, 9,000.

At Austerlitz, the Allies, out of 80,000 men lost 30,000 in killed and wounded or prisoners; the French lost only (?) 12,000.

At Jena and Auerstadt the Prussians lost 30,000 men, killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners, making nearly 60,000 in all; and the French 14,000 in killed and wounded.

At the terrific battle of Eylau, the Russians lost 25 000 in killed and wounded; and the French, 30,000.

At Friedland the Russian loss was 17,000, in killed and wounded—the French loss 8,000.

At Wagram the Austrians and French lost each 25,000 men, or 50,000 in all, killed and wounded

At Smolenski the French loss was 17,000 men—that of the Russians 10,000.

At Borodino, which is said to have been "the most murderous and obstinately fought battle on record," the French lost in killed wounded and prisoners, 50,000 men—the Russians about the same number, making in all 100,000 men in one battle!

At Lutzen the French loss was 18,000 men—the Allies, 15,000.

At Bautzen the French lost 25,000 men—the Allies, 15,000.

At Dresden, where the battle lasted two days, the Allies lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 50,000 men; and the French, between 10,000 and 12,000.

At Leipsic, which lasted three days, Napoleon lost two Marshals, twenty Generals, and about 60,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners—the Allies, 1,790 officers, and about 40,000 men—upwards of 100,000 men in all!

At Ligny, the Prussians lost 15,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners; the French 6,800.

The battle of Trebbia lasted three days; and the French and Allies lost each about 12,000 men, or 24,000 in all.

Here we have battles, among which are some, compared to which those in the Crimea were but small engagements, great as they appear to us. Besides these were several others of minor importance to the foregoing, as to the loss of men, but large in the aggregate. There were those of the Bridge of Lodi, a most desperately contested fight—the famous battle of the Nile, a sea fight, in which Nelson lost 895 men in killed and wounded; and the French 5,255 men in killed and wounded, 3,005 prisoners, and 13 out of 17 ships engaged in the action—that of the Bay of Aboukir, where the French had 8,000 men engaged, and the Turks 9,000; and every man of the Turks was lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners—Novi—Engers—Marengo, a most desperate and bloody engagement. Maida, where the French, out of 7,500 men engaged, lost about 4,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners. Talavera, another famous and bloody engagement—Albuera, where the British, out of 7,500 men engaged, lost 4,300—Salamanca—Vittoria—Toulouse—Paris and Quatre Bas.

In all these battles, the loss, in killed and wounded, on all sides, was at least a million of men! besides thousands in skirmishes, minor engagements, &c., and that within a period of less than thirty years! Enormous as is this loss and injury of life,—of those who fall in battle and are maimed by wounds,—it is but small compared to the loss of life caused otherwise by war.—"The numbers killed and wounded in battle," says a writer, "are no fair index to the loss of life in war, and seldom comprise one-fourth of its actual victims." It is small compared to the immense numbers carried off by disease, exposure, and other casualties incident to war.

Allison says of the campaign of 1799:—"In little more than four months the French and Allied armies had lost nearly half of their collective forces; those cut off, or irrecoverable mouldered by the sword, being about 110,000 men" And the survivors of the French army from the Russian campaign, were not more than 35,000 men, out of an army of about 500,000 men!"

But the above are by no means the only instances of the destruction of human life, and the augmentation of human suffering by war. If we go further back into the history of the Goths, Huns and Cimbri and other nations of Europe, and of the contemporaneous nations of Asia, we will find that centuries ago, whole armies were destroyed in a campaign by slaughter and famine, and still the wars prosecuted with vigor.

Such are the curses of war! It is the greatest calamity that can befall a nation, and more to be dreaded than plague, pestilence or famine. If it has any advantages, they are of such character as the hurricane or earthquake produce in nature—more of a negative than of a positive character—in the destruction of tyrannical governments and old time-worn political systems of error and oppression. War should be a *dernier resort*; and a nation should submit to almost any evil rather than engage in one.

☞Five things are impossible to industry and Skill.

Congress.

We mentioned that a resolution had been adopted in the House of Representatives, making it the duty of the candidates for Speaker to define their political positions.—This matter came off on the 12th.

Mr. Richardson, proceeded to reply to a series of written interrogatories, propounded by Mr. Zollicoffer, and commanded marked attention.

During his remarks he stated that, in his opinion, the constitution of the United States extended over the Territories so far as it is applicable to their territorial condition; and that he believed the fugitive slave law to be in operation in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. He believed the people of the Territories could decide the question of slavery or anti-slavery for themselves, and that the constitution had no control over the subject. He belonged to no American or know-nothing party, nor no secret political organization. He was opposed to the abolition of, or interference with, slavery in the District of Columbia, and he was also opposed to Congress interfering with it in the dock-yards or any place else. He believed the Almighty had made the negro inferior to the white man, and he thought that they could not be placed on an equality unless the white man was dragged down to a level with the other.

He did not care what a man's religious opinions might be. He would as soon support a Catholic for office as a member of any other denomination, provided he was qualified for the place and his political sentiments corresponded with his (Mr. R's) own. He thought that the only safety in a government like ours was to keep religion out of politics, and that we should never carry our religion to the polls or our politics to church.

Mr. Banks said he was elected upon the nomination of the democratic and American parties. He avowed himself in favor of the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, as applied to the territories. He then declared he did not believe the constitution carried slavery into the territories; nor did he believe that the constitution protected any other kind of property than that which is recognized by the universal law of nations as property. He did not believe it protected property in men, farther than it especially referred to that kind of property. The constitution was established as an instrument of freedom, and the American flag, he trusted, would never wave over a free land.

Mr. Fuller said he was opposed to the restoration of the Missouri compromise, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the dock-yards. He further stated that he opposed no one on account of his religion, but he would say that in all matters of legislation and of administration Americans should govern America.

The House then proceeded to vote for Speaker, with the following result: Whole number of votes, 207; necessary to a choice, 104—of these Mr. Banks received 94; Richardson, 69; H. M. Fuller, 34; Pennington, 7; scattering, 3. Adjourned.

Pictures of U. S. Senators.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Washington the 4th instant, says:

I looked in upon the Senate to-day. Gen. Cass is a ponderous old fellow, with a massive head, which he covers with a rusty old brown wig, and keeps opening and shutting his mouth and sucking his breath between his teeth, as if he constantly tasted some thing disagreeable. John M. Clayton is more enormous than Gen. Cass, and his face, though fat, is magnificent. He is the best looking man in the Senate, and laughs heartily at intervals of from two to five minutes. His hair is white as snow, and his big eyes glisten all the time with intelligence and humor. Seward is about as stalwart in appearance as a pair of tongs. He does not weigh more than 100 pounds. His hair is short and looks dead, and his eyes are hidden behind a pair of slender gold spectacles. His face is thin, pale and wrinkled, but its lines are firm, and he appears to be what he is—a man of restless and intriguing intellect. Senator Butler, of South Carolina, is the thickest at the waistband, though not uncomfortably heavy. His face is bright, and his hair, which he wears long, and in singular confusion, is white as newly-washed lamb's wool. Hale's appearance indicates that he has been fed liberally on fat pork and butter milk. Pugh looks younger when among the old bald or white-headed and high-celled Senators than I ever before saw him. A majority of the Senators have naked patches on the top of their heads, and quite half of them are the opposite of slender. They chew tobacco very much as other folks, so far as I could discover, and immediately after adjournment, several of them lit cigars, and leaning back, appeared to feel comfortable.

DISASTER AT THE DANVILLE DEPOT.—*Great Loss of Property.*—On Saturday night week, between 8 and nine o'clock, a disaster occurred at the depot of the Danville railroad, in Richmond, Va., which has entailed upon the company a very considerable loss. The Whig says:

The large and splendid depot of the company, which has been an object of pride and admiration ever since its construction, was crushed in by the weight of snow upon the roof, and is now a heap of ruins. At the time of the accident there were some twenty-five cars in the depot, laden with freight, and these were all crushed and broken by the falling timbers, and rendered almost useless. The depot was filled with freight at the time, and we are happy to say that the most of it will be saved. The building is a complete wreck, and probably $60,000 will not restore it to its former condition. It was some 200 feet long and 150 feet wide, and the roof was supported only by iron bars running from side to side, on the "suspension" principle. These bars were snapped asunder like straws, and the weight of the roof pressing against the walls, caused them to fall, and the whole fabric was in a moment leveled with the ground. It was fortunate that this disaster occurred at night, else it might have been attended with serious loss of life. As it happens, however, no person was injured. The beautiful factory of Mr. Archibald Thomas, on the north, was damaged to the extent of some hundreds of dollars, by the wall of the depot falling against it.

(From the Baltimore Republican, 19th.)

DISTRESSING CALAMITY—*A Family of Eleven Frozen to death.*—An old friend informs us that a neighbor of his, residing upon a cold, bleak portion of the suburbs, has been visited by a direful calamity, one most afflicting to the parties bereft, and which made us shudder when he, in a feeling manner, breathed to us the sad intelligence.—The whole offspring of a family—eleven in number—frozen, literally frozen to death!

It is too well known that Wednesday night was one of the coldest that has transpired for many a year in this latitude; and that suffering was intense. The miserable wreck of a shanty in which the large family were harbored was scarce fit to protect the hardiest of the brute creation. Not a flame nor a spark of fire was beneath the roof to cheer their countenances nor warm their little toes; but there they were compelled to remain during the entire cold and bitter night—no friend knowing nor dreaming of the intense suffering to which they were being subjected; yet it is not to be doubted that had they been only able to make known to the community the precise nature of their distress, the hand of charity would have been extended at least as far as to render them better housed. But this was unfortunately not so; and in the morning when a guardian of the family looked into the miserable residence, his feelings were deeply touched at seeing the entire 11 frozen stiff in death; and he at once censured himself for not having exercised a better protective care over the family. The bereaved mother of the eleven little ones was yet alive, and we are informed is doing "as well as could be expected under the peculiar circumstances." The father is a perfect brute, a perfect *hog*, and has not been seen by the mother for several months.

An Elephant Drowned from an American Steamer.—The steamer Thos. Swann arrived at Charleston, S. C., on Sunday morning, having cleared at Baltimore on the 31st ultimo with four elephants for Maybin's Circus. The Standard of Monday says:

The Thos. Swann experienced very heavy weather during the passage, and her unwieldy freight, unused to the "changeful motion of the billows," forgot their wonted sobriety, and disgraced the name of elephant in sundry antics more pleasant in the description than in the observation. One of the beasts, in particular, was "demented," the one before most remarkable for his docility. When the waves broke over the steamer, pouring into the house where the elephants were kept, the one above-mentioned would testify his indignation at such liberties by the most alarming demonstrations. At one time, in his delirium, he charged upon an unoffending barrel of pork, and pushed his tusks fairly through it.—The keeper armed with a pitchfork, attempted to quiet him, but that unusually formidable weapon, although applied vigorously to his hide, failed to have the desired effect. He continued to rage, until about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, when the sea was very heavy, one side of the house was washed away, and with it went the unfortunate elephant. This occurred about 20 miles from land, so in the dark night, and the rough waves, the animal had but a poor chance of gaining the shore.—Under different circumstances, there is no doubt he could have reached the land by swimming. He was valued at $4,000, and was, we believe, fully insured. Those in charge of the animals, we learn, had for some hours very little hope of bringing either of their passengers safely to land, as the weather was unusually boisterous, and the house in which the elephants were was very much shattered. The three survivors remained on board the steamer yesterday, when they devoured hay, &c., with great gusto for the entertainment of their numerous visitors.

The Indians.

The news from Oregon and Washington Territories, shows that we are to have our hands full with the Red Man, for years to come. There would seem to be an organization, on the part of the most powerful tribes, to begin a general war against the whites.—as if persuaded that the last stand to the encroachments of the pale face, on this continent, is to be made now. Hence, the tomahawk and the scalping knife are doing bloody execution in the territories,—wherever there is a white settlement to attack, or a white man to slay. The several conflicts that have already taken place,—especially that on the Walla Walla,—show that the savages have lost none of the bravery, none of the hatred, none of the cruelty, which are the common characteristics of their race. They take no prisoners,—only scalps. The man, women and children, unfortunate enough to fall into their hands, are put to death,—at once, if time presses,—but with slow torture, if opportunity and circumstances favor.

These facts should arouse the government to even more efficient action than has already been taken, to confront the enemy. The U. S. troops in Oregon, so far, have exhibited great gallantry, and courage, and self-sacrifice,—but we fear their numbers are not such as will enable them to continue to cope successfully with the enemy, who numbers his forces by tens of thousands.—General Wool is doing wonders,—but the cry on all hands, is "more troops," and "give us fresh reinforcements."

The fiftieth anniversary of the wedding of Deacon Thomas Williams, of Vernon, Oneida county, N. Y., was celebrated on Christmas day at the house where the aged couple have resided for half a century since their marriage. Representatives of five generations were assembled on the occasion, numbering thirty persons. The entire fifth generation was comprised in one little curly-headed fellow who lay on a bed asleep. This boy had living, a short time since, three great grandfathers, three great grandmothers, two grandfathers, and two grandmothers. The father of Deacon Williams was one of the famous "tea party" at Boston in 1773.

A Model Subscriber.—The Chillicothe Scioto Gazette, of 5th instant, states that a hale old man of four score years called at the office and paid for two years in advance, making *fifty-six* years that he has taken the paper, and *fifty-eight* that he has paid for it.

A Long Sentence.—Edward Norton, tried at Trenton, New Jersey, on a charge of burglary, recently, was convicted on thirteen indictments, which, if sentenced to the full extent of the law, would cover 130 years in the State Prison.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

MONDAY, JAN. 21, 1856.

Our thanks are due to Dr. MELLINGER, of the Senate, and Mr. ROBINSON, of the House, for documents forwarded.

Leap Year.

The ladies appear determined to exercise their privileges, alias "Woman's Rights," this year, in various places. Even in our goodly town, the matter has been gone into in the most approved style. On Thursday last, a number of them assembled and procured a splendid four-horse sleighing out-fit, called at the residences of a number of gentlemen, went in and invited them, and handed them gracefully into the sleigh, and we learn that the party was a delightful one, and the pleasure much heightened by the novelty of the affair. Make good use of your time, ladies, as you have but one year out of four to play the gallant.

Our member of Congress, Mr. ROBINSON, is certainly very decided and exclusive in his *American* notions. A few days ago, he remarked, on the floor of the House of Representatives, that "if the dearest friend that ever God made me upon the earth should ask me to vote for *a man who is not a member of the American organization*, I WOULD NOT VOTE FOR HIM."

A large hog, raised by Mr. Wm. Culp, of Hamiltonban township, was shot for at Fairfield, on New Year's day. He was won by Dr. N. Weaver, of this place. His weight, when dressed, was 462 lbs.

The Factory of Mr. Pfoutz, on Marsh creek, with 113 acres of land, has been sold to Mr. Benjamin Johnston, of Baltimore county, who will continue the business there in its various branches.

U. S. Senator.

On Monday last, Ex Governor BIGLER (dem.) was elected by the Legislature, U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March last, in the room of Mr. COOPER, whose term then expired. The vote was Wm. Bigler 82; E. Joy Morris (supported by the Americans and Republicans) 43.

The election of State Treasurer will take place to-day, in joint convention of both Houses of the Legislature. The nomination by the Democracy seems to lie between Mr. Hopkins (just out of the Canal Board,) Mr. Hamlin and Mr. Magraw, though the Telegraph says, "the contest is rather a complicated one, and indications may be entirely at fault." Mr. Slifer, the present incumbent, will be the candidate of the Americans and Republicans, without hope of election, however.

Liquor Law.

The subject of repeal of the Liquor law of last session has been before the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, during the greater part of last week. A variety of propositions were made, and voted down on Tuesday. Mr. Montgomery then made a motion to refer the bill back to the Committee on Vice and Immorality, with instructions to report a bill by Tuesday next, repealing the present bill and substituting a stringent tavern license law. The debate on this proposition continued during the session of Tuesday, and also on Wednesday and Thursday, without a vote.

We are pained to learn from the Winchester Virginian, that John McFarland, Esq., of Jefferson county, was frozen to death on the night of Thursday week.—He was returning in a sleigh from a sale to his residence, six miles distant. The horse took the empty sleigh home, and its occupant was found dead by the roadside. He leaves a wife and young child. He was formerly a student at Pennsylvania College.

Mr. Aaron Nichols, a well-known citizen of Chambersburg, was found dead in an out-house attached to Brand's Hotel, on Friday evening week. He was a native of England, and came to this country many years ago. He was the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows in this State. His age was 77 years.

Judge Rubey, of Shippensburg, who was so seriously injured by a fall, we are happy to hear, is speedily recovering.

Mr. John Rickert, who was so seriously injured by being caught in the gearing of the Circular Saw, at the Depot in York, has since died. He leaves a wife and several children.

Lewis A. Cassard, Esq., a well-known bacon merchant of Baltimore, has lately received the gratifying intelligence that by the death of a relative in England he becomes heir to a fortune estimated at forty thousand pounds sterling!

The ship St. Dennis, bound from N. York to Havre, foundered at sea on the 5th inst., when the captain, second mate, three cabin passengers, and part of the crew—thirty in all—were lost.

Three men, named Rice, Stocking and Driskill, were executed for murder, a few days ago, at Lafayette, Indiana. They were launched into eternity, at the same moment.

No Speaker Yet!

On Monday, there were three more ballots—the last of which was: Banks 95, Richardson 61, Fuller 33, Pennington 7, scattering 9. The House then adjourned.

On Tuesday, there were three more ballots had, and the result was the same as before. A resolution to elect by a plurality of votes, was voted down—ayes 101, nays 105.

On Wednesday there was a good deal of talking in the House, and but one ballot, which was Banks 88, Richardson 65, Fuller 29, Pennington 8, scattering 5. A resolution was offered, that Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, be declared Speaker of the House, which gave rise to considerable *warm talk*, and was voted down, 150 to 50.

On Thursday there was a good deal more *talk*, and another attempt made to elect by a plurality vote, which again failed, 106 to 94. The debate was continued for three hours, when the House proceeded to ballot with the following result:—Banks 94, Richardson 63, Fuller 32, Pennington 6; scattering 2. The House then adjourned.

All efforts to effect a union between the Hards and Softs in New York having failed, the latter have held another meeting of their State Convention, adopted pro-Slavery resolutions, and elected a full State delegation to the National Convention.—As the Hards have already done likewise, the State will have two rival delegations, contesting the honor of representing it.

The House of Representatives of N. York have at last elected a Speaker, having been endeavoring to do since the first day of the year. When, asks a cotemporary, will the great farce at Washington come to a conclusion?

At Hudson, Wisconsin, on the 24th ult., the mercury was 40 degrees below zero. At Chicago, on the 9th inst., the thermometer was 30 degrees below. The Press reports the ice 20 inches thick in the North and South branches. The Davenport Gazette of the 8th inst. reports that between Iowa City and Fort Dodge four men had been frozen to death, and eight others missing.

The inhabitants of San Antonio, Cape de Verds, numbering about 30,000, are actually in a state of starvation. For want of other provisions they were killing and eating all their jackasses, &c. and were in a most deplorable condition.

Immense sales of land have been lately made in Iowa. The press of business at the land office at Fort Dodge has been so great as to compel the officers to close the office for three weeks to enable them to get up the books. In six weeks they had sold over 200,000 acres of land with warrants, and received for cash sales over $150,000.

John M. Shrock, the defaulting treasurer of Holmes county, Ohio, ran away with $22,000 of the public money. He was pursued to Europe, captured, brought back, tried, convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. Charles B. Smith, a resident of the same county, about the same time borrowed a horse worth $75, rode him to a neighboring town, sold him, pocketed the money, was pursued, caught, tried, convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. These facts, according to an Ohio paper, prove the law to be a farce; we should say a melo drama, at least.

Breadstuffs at Havre.—The Havre correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, under date of 30th ult., states that more than 100,000 bbls. flour and 28,000 bushels wheat had arrived there that week from the United States. There had also been received some supplies from England, Spain, Africa and coastwise. The transactions were dull and prices somewhat declined. American flour is quoted at 47f a52f, according to quality.

Professor Cleveland, of Bowdoin College, has never been inside a railroad car.—The venerable man about three years since made up his mind that he would visit Portland, via. K. & P. R. R., and the day for his journey was fixed. On the morning of his intended departure the worthy Professor happened to read an account of a smash-up somewhere in the vicinity of New Orleans. From that moment his old fear returned, and he has never ventured even to hope for a railroad ride.

Dates from Constantinople to the 17th bring intelligence of the breaking of the Crimean sub-marine telegraph line by stormy weather, which still continued.—Four merchant vessels had been thrown on the Crimean coast, and three hundred lives had been lost by shipwrecks at the mouth of the Danube.

Be Careful with Cotton Dresses.—The editor of the New York Sunday Times mentions that, during the past week, on looking over his exchange papers, he counted no less than eleven infants, within the circle of three hundred miles, that have perished in the flames.

Pennsylvania Relief Notes.—It appears that of the whole amount of relief notes issued by Pennsylvania a few years ago, the sum of $258,773 is still in circulation.—The treasury of the State is prepared to cancel them as they are presented. No doubt many of them have been either lost or destroyed.

Latest from Europe.

The steamer America arrived on Wednesday, with Liverpool dates to the 5th inst.—There was a decline in Cotton and Breadstuffs.

The great question of peace or war is still undecided; but the prospects of peace are not very bright. Russia has accepted the third point of ultimatum offered, but in a sense which the Allies reject.

The latest accounts from the Crimea state that the Russian troops had been reinforced by several regiments; also that large bodies of Russian troops were marching from the Crimea to Bessarabia. There was no intention, however, of evacuating their position, as their places will be filled from the reserves. Contracts are advertised for immense quantities of artillery, stores, &c., and new rifle regiments being enrolled.

Advices from Sweden are very warlike. The military commanders have received instructions to have their regiments in the highest state of efficiency before Spring. The indications are that, in accordance with the secret article of the recent treaty, Sweden will take the field in the spring.

On the 16th of December a detachment of Cossacks defeated a strong squadron of Gen. Vivian's cavalry, near Kertsch, and the English commander was taken prisoner.

A grand Council of War is to be held in Paris, to collect, interchange and consider all possible information relative to the war.

Col. Webb, Editor of the N. Y. Inquirer, who is now at Washington, was very severely burnt a few days ago, but is recovering rapidly from its effects. He was shaving before a coal fire, and suddenly turning round, his dressing-gown was whisked into the fire, and enveloped him in a blazing "fire in the rear." He, with great presence of mind, leaped into a bed and wrapped himself in the blankets, extinguishing the flames.

Lieut. Hartsuff, of the 2d Artillery, who was reported to have been killed by the Indians in Florida, has come into Fort Drum alive. His wounds, which were very bad, caused his delay in getting in, and the consequent belief that he had been killed. Four men were killed and three wounded in the engagement.

The large stone hotel in Knoxville, Frederick county, Md., kept by Wm. H. Tabler, together with the frame store-room adjacent, were destroyed by fire on Monday night last. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

New Counterfeit.—The Village Record states that a party of men have been traversing different parts of Chester county, paying off a new counterfeit five dollar note, on the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, and have succeeded in distributing a great many of them. Look out for them.

The liquor store of Wm. B. Sparks, in Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 12th. The building subsequently fell, burying four firemen in the ruins. Three of them were rescued without any serious injury; but the fourth, named Wm. Videll, was killed.

Great Snow-Storm at Wheeling.—The snow-storm of Saturday week was the most violent one they have had at Wheeling, Va., for fifteen years. The snow continued to descend until noon on Monday, when it was 18 or 20 inches in depth, blocking up all the roads. The railroad track, however, was soon cleared, and the trains are running as usual.

Wholesale Murder.

Advices from India state that the American ship Waverly, with Chinese laborers, put into Manilla to bury the Captain, when some trouble ensuing aboard, the mate shot two or three, and driving the rest below, fastened the hatches and went ashore.—When he returned and opened the hatches, 250 of the Chinese were found to have died from suffocation. The mate and crew were imprisoned by the Spanish authorities.

The Presidency.—It is said that in case the next Presidency should be thrown into Congress, and the States should vote as they stand at present, there would be 11 democratic, 11 republican, 7 k.n., and two tie.

Three Persons Frozen to Death.—A despatch from Covington, Ky., says: "On the night of the 9th inst., one woman and two small children were frozen to death in their house, being without fuel or fire."

Railroad Collision.—On the night of the 11th inst., there was a collision of trains on the Great Western (Canada) Railroad, about twelve miles east of Chatham. Both engines and two cars were smashed. One man, only, was slightly injured.

A Liberal Salary.—The first Presbyterian church of New Orleans have made overtures to the Rev. F. L. Rice, of St. Louis, Missouri, to become their pastor, with the promise of $7,000 salary.

A Costly Speaker.—The speaker to be chosen this Congress, estimated by the cost of choosing him, will be likely to prove the most valuable man in the nation. He has cost the United States treasury, so far, above $100,000, and how much more time can only tell. What amount of service can he perform that will repay this expenditure?

There are about 20,000 Germans in Texas, of whom from 12,000 to 14,000 have migrated from the West.

The *New-York Musical Review*, published by Messrs. Mason Brothers, New-York, commenced its seventh year in January. Dr Lowell Mason, Mr. George F. Root, and Mr. Wm. F. Bradbury, are among its regular contributors. The publishers claim for it the largest circulation attained by any musical periodical in the world.—Among its manifold attractions, the Prize Songs, now in course of publication in its pages, occupy a prominent position. Every lover, teacher, or pupil of music, if not already a subscriber, should become one by all means. Terms, One Dollar per annum, payable in advance.

About 2 o'clock on Monday morning last, the Sunday afternoon train for Albany, on the Hudson River Railroad, met with a serious accident. It was crossing a creek, when the bridge gave way, precipitating two engines, two freight cars, the mail and baggage car and one passenger car into the water. The whole were smashed up. Several persons were killed, and a number wounded. Old and experienced railroad men say the wreck presented a sight never before equalled in the way of piling up of cars, engines, &c.

The eastern coast of New Jersey was visited on Saturday night the 12th, by a storm of great severity, the gale being one of the heaviest known for many years. Its effects along the coast, both on shore and on the sea, have been very disastrous. All the large boarding-houses at Long Branch have been more or less injured. The scene from the bank was terrible. The buildings partly blown down on all sides, the broken and caved banks, demolished bathing houses, &c., presented a perfect picture of ruin—but the worst picture was presented from the sea. There was a large number of shipwrecks. Upwards of twenty vessels were wrecked, and there was considerable loss of life and intense suffering from the cold. One of the vessels had a cargo estimated at from $60,000 to $80,000.

The weather was never more severe, and in the memory of the oldest inhabitant two such fearful storms never visited the coast. The beach for twenty miles in extent, is one wild scene of distress, and the utter destruction of valuable property presented to the gaze of the visitor is said to be heart-sickening indeed.

There has been a hard fight in Oregon, between the Oregon volunteers and Indians, which lasted two or three days, being a running fight. Capt. Bennett, Lieut. Morrow and 6 privates were killed, and Captains Lryton, Wilson and Munson, and 8 privates badly wounded, some dangerously. Fifty Indians were killed, among whom was Max-Max, their head chief.—The whites were still surrounded by Indians, in large numbers. There have been a great many murders by the Indians in different parts of the country.

Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, was organized in 1802; and it is stated that during the 53 years of its existence, it has educated nearly 600 young men for the ministry, of whom 35 have entered the missionary field.

A poor woman in Washington City, named Bishop, became the mother, a few nights since, of three fine boys at one birth. She has now 16 children, and is in necessitous circumstances.

A freight train on the Terre Haute and Alton railroad ran off the track on the morning of the 10th, and five persons were killed, namely: Mr. King, engineer; Wesley Davis, fireman; John Morrison, of Dunkirk; and Messrs. Bates and Drake, of Decatur, Ill.

During the severe weather of week before last, the mercury at Littleton, N. H. was 26 degrees below zero, and at St. Johnsbury, Vt., 34 below!

The steamer Empire City arrived at New York on Monday, with $1,260,000 in gold, from California. She brings no news of importance.

Take Care of the Ice.—H. B. Swarr, Esq. of Lancaster, was passing out of Buehler's hotel, at Harrisburg, on Thursday week, when he slipped upon the sidewalk and fell, dislocating his wrist and fracturing the bone of his arm!

A small child was frozen to death in its mother's arms, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday night week. The poor woman, it seems, was entirely without fire, and had not sufficient clothing to protect her offspring from the extreme cold.

Two men, named Patterson and Harner, were frozen to death in Chester county, during the cold weather of week before last. One of them had a bottle of whiskey in his pocket.

Divorce and Marriage.—A Mrs. Lucinda Thompson recently obtained a bill of divorce from her husband, in Crawford county (O.) Common Pleas, at 8 P. M. At 10 o'clock, the same evening, she was married to a Mr. Talcott, in the presence of the court and bar.

Who Wants to be Married?—No excuse for remaining single now. You can marry whom you love. They cannot help it. They must reciprocate your passion.—Only read Professor ROSMOOT's book. He not only shows the "Bliss of Marriage," but betrays the secret by which the wedding can be made a thing inevitable. Only one dollar for a wife or husband. Read the advertisement in our columns to-day.

Mr. Crampton and the Enlistment Difficulty.—The N. York Commercial Advertiser learns from a source that precludes all doubt of the correctness of the information, that the President has instructed Mr. Buchanan to demand from the British Government the recall of Mr. Crampton, on the ground of his participation in the enlistment of men for the war in the Crimea.—The Commercial adds:

As had been repeatedly explained, the request for the withdrawal of a Minister, or his dismissal, is not necessarily a precursor of interrupted friendly relations. But in the present case the matter is, in our judgment, of a graver character. The action to which our Government takes exception is not the individual act of the Minister, but has been taken in pursuance of instructions from his Government, and has been the subject of correspondence between the two Governments. It is also understood to be sustained by the British Government as not liable to the objection which the Administration at Washington raises against it, viz: that it was a violation of *international law*.

In this state of the case the dismissal or demand of recall assumes a very different aspect, for no other Minister would be acceptable unless the British Government consents to change its position with regard to the matters which have given rise to the demand for Mr. Crampton's recall. Without such change of position, a cessation of diplomatic intercourse between the two Governments seems likely to be near at hand.

What the Kars Capitulation Gives the Russians.—The capitulation of Kars appears to be a very great advantage gained by Russia, which counterbalances in a great measure the losses in the Crimea. By the possession of this commanding position Russia has control of the great highway by which the trade of Western Europe finds its way overland from Trebizond to Persia and the countries of Central Asia which lie beyond it. Russia was beginning to suffer from the stoppage of her commerce, and the consequent drying up of the supplies required to enable her to carry on the war. The capture of Kars enables her to stop the current of European commerce through Turkey to Central Asia, and compel the stream to flow across her own territories; thus partially neutralizing the pressure her own trade was beginning to feel, and enabling her to protract the war. Persia itself is placed in a condition of mercantile dependence upon Russia, which, with her evident leaning in the same direction, it is believed will induce her to pick a quarrel with Turkey, for the purpose of extending her dominions.

Crime in New Orleans.—The New Orleans Delta says:

"Within the last eight weeks there have been more assassinations in the public thoroughfares of the Republican city of New Orleans than, we will venture to assert, have occurred in the whole despotic empire of brutalized Austria, a nation of forty millions of people, in the last two years; or indeed in any other despotic government in Europe, within the same time; or in any other equal period—save a revolutionary era—since the time when it was the custom to employ professional assassins in Italy to avenge private wrongs, or gratify individual vengeance."

Chicago Post-Office.—The Chicago Times says:

During the ninety two days comprising the last quarter of 1855, the almost incredible number of 14,368,000 newspapers and printed publications has passed through the post-office in Chicago. The amount of postage on letters received at the Chicago post-office was $105,856 93. The number of letters on which this sum was paid exceeds three millions.

A Splendid Feat.

On Sunday, as a runaway horse, with the detached shafts of a sleigh dangling at his heels, was speeding down Broadway at a tremendous pace, a Madison avenue omnibus sleigh turned into Broadway from Bleecker street, directly in the path of the frightened animal. Go around it he could not, and to check his speed in time to prevent collision was equally impossible, and it seemed almost inevitable that injury to the life and limbs of the crowded passengers would ensue, when lo! the noble animal, without checking his speed, plunged forward, and with one tremendous leap, threw himself and the shafts clean and clear over the sleigh, passengers and all, without the slightest injury to any one. On landing on the other side he slipped, and was laid floundering on his back. He soon recovered his legs, however, and pursued the uneven tenor of his way. When the number of persons in the sleigh is considered, there being twelve ladies and fifteen gentlemen, it seems miraculous that no one was hurt. *New York Sun.*

Mammoth Love Letter.—A New England gentleman in California, who corresponds with a young lady of this city, sent to his friend a letter, which arrived in the mails of the George Law, on the 28th ult., and which comprises *one hundred and forty-six pages* of letter paper!—*Falls River News.*

Cats in Demand at High Prices.—The City of Kars, in Asiatic Turkey, was actually starved into submission to the Russians. A letter written before the city surrendered says that a number had perished of hunger, and that cats to be used as food, were in demand at one hundred piastres each.

Miss Josephine M. Bunkley, of Norfolk, authoress of "Disclosures of a Nun," was married in Weldon, N. C. on Monday of last week, to Dr. S. Andrews, of Perth Amboy, N. J.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

Tarred and Feathered.

The citizens of Lexington, Ky., became much excited last week in consequence of a letter from that city, which appeared in an Ohio paper, reflecting upon the institution of slavery in their midst. The letter was signed J. B., the initials, as was ascertained, of a person (J. Brady) who had been for some time employed as a teacher in one of the city schools. The Louisville Courier thus tells what followed:

Feeling that this man, who had been received and hospitably entertained, was guilty of great wrong in thus calumniating the people and institutions of that section after night a party of almost 200 repaired to his lodgings. He was informed of the mission of the company, and, though fearful of the chill night air, could not hesitate accompanying the party. He was conducted to the court house yard, and there stripped. A large quantity of pitch had been prepared for the occasion, with the contents of several bags of feathers. The clothing was speedily removed from the body of Brady, and the pitch applied to the thickness of an inch. Then the feathers were nicely planted and Brady's head shaved close to the scalp, save two locks near the forehead. He was then set loose, and charged to go and sin no more. More severe punishment would have been administered had it not been for the wife of Brady, a beautiful and estimable lady. Brady applied to a physician to remove the tar, but it was found utterly impossible. He left on the morning train for Covington.

Drowning of a Young Lady.

On Sunday, the 13th inst., Miss Mary Amanda Drummond, aged 15 years, daughter of Mr. J. H. L. Drummond, was drowned in the Little Elk creek at Marley, Cecil co., Md. The Elkton Whig says:

There was a freshet in the creek, and while being led across an unsafe footing by Mr. John Wordle, her feet slipped and she fell in the creek, taking him with her. The current bore them rapidly down, and they were soon separated by the rushing water and floating cakes of ice. Several men who saw them fall, ran into the stream at different places, but were carried off their feet and could do nothing to save her.—She was whirled under the ice at a place where it was not broken up, and carried beneath it several hundred yards to a dam, breast where she emerged and was dashed over into the whirlpool below, from which she was got out, but not until life was totally extinct. She was an amiable and beloved girl, and the heart-rending tragedy occurred within sight of the very door of her parents.—Mr. Wordle, of the firm of Wordle & Co., paper manufacturers, succeeded in reaching the bank and saving himself.

Deaths from Drunkenness and Exposure.

The Boston Telegraph publishes a letter from Plymouth giving an account of the death of two persons, caused by exposure to the cold while intoxicated. It appears that on Saturday evening last, a young man named Samuel R. Dixon induced two colored women, both married, to accompany him to a place where liquor could be obtained, and after getting a supply started (at 10 P. M.) with them on a sleigh ride to South Point, about five miles from Plymouth.—The track was not broken, and they were more or less intoxicated, but managed to arrive within a quarter of a mile of their destination when their horse gave out, and they wandered about, bewildered in the rain and sleet, all night; towards morning the women laid down in the snow from sheer exhaustion, and one of them named Martha Ann Melieux, died before she was discovered in the morning. Dixon attempted to find his way back to Plymouth, but perished in the attempt. Dixon is said to have been about 22 years old, a handsome young man, of white, respectable parents.

Shocking Tragedy in Georgia.

It was briefly mentioned a few days ago that Samuel Taylor and wife, an old and respectable couple, residing in Twiggs co., Geo., had been brutally murdered. The Macon Citizen says:

Mr. Taylor was found dead in his bed, and his wife, Sarah, gasping in death along side of him, each with one large wound on the head, inflicted by the cutting edge of an axe. Mrs. Taylor lived in an insensible state about two hours after Mr. Taylor's son, James, reached the house from his own residence, less than a mile distant. The fiend who committed the double murder had afterward attempted to burn the house, having kindled a fire on the bed, between the murdered couple, and laid a pile of kindling wood under the same, more effectually to destroy all traces of the atrocious act.—Owing to the bed clothing being chiefly of woolen material the fire did not progress rapidly, but filled the house with smoke, which caused a child of Mrs. Taylor's grand daughter, sleeping with its mother in another part of the house, to awake and arouse its mother, who, though deaf and dumb, managed to arouse the negroes and give the alarm to the neighbors, after putting out the fire.

From an eye-witness of the scene we learn that so offensive was the odor of burning human flesh and blood, and of woolen and cotton goods in the room where the dead bodies lay, that the company assembled (about a dozen neighbors,) were compelled to lay out the dead and remove the remains of the bedding before the coroner, living twenty miles off, could be summoned to hold an inquest. This was done on Tuesday afternoon, and a verdict given according to the foregoing facts, and with suspicion that Lewis, a negro fellow of Mr. Taylor's, about twenty-eight years old, was the murderer.

The Largest Mill in the World.

The largest and most comprehensive mill in the world is the Pacific, at Lawrence, Mass. The floor surface of this immense structure is 16 acres—the largest mill in England is 11½ acres. There are now in operation 40,000 cotton spindles and 10,000 worsted spindles; these are to be increased to 80,000 and 20,000 respectively. There are 1,200 looms in operation, to be increased to 2,400. These, with 2,000 persons, produce 300,000 pieces of cloth per annum—one half delaines. The weekly consumption of cotton is 20,000 pounds, or 1,500,000 pounds per annum, and 500,000 pounds of wool. Once a month the 2000 persons assemble at the cashier's office, where he pays out $50,000 to them for wages, appropriating to each one the exact amount she had earned.—*Daily News.*

Wretched Condition of the Inhabitants of Kars.

A correspondent of the London Times says of the militia and Bashi Bazouks who aided in the defence of Kars:

Numbers have been frozen to death, and the villages along the road from Kars are filled with their miserable comrades, who have sunk exhausted upon the way. We see them staggering in all day along the principal thoroughfares into the city, haggard and foot-sore, their countenances half idiotic from cold, hunger and fatigue.

Their condition even before leaving Kars was as wretched as could be; so much so (I quote word for word from an eye witness) that it was positively painful to stir out of doors. They were lying about in all directions, groaning piteously, watching the Russian provision wagons, which, as if to add to their misery, passed almost all day within their ken. Towns people and soldiers alike suffered all the horrors of famine.—The former crowded round the general as he rode out of his quarters, and prayed him with all the eloquence of despair, to seek some means to put an end to their misery. Women forced their way into his very rooms, and throwing their starving children at his feet, implored him rather to kill them at once than let them perish thus piecemeal for want of sustenance.

RAVAGES OF WOLVES IN IOWA.—*Two Persons Devoured.*—Owing to the extreme cold weather for some time past, the wolves in Pottawattamie co., Iowa, have become dangerous neighbors. Poultry yards and sheep-folds have been robbed to a frightful extent, and in several instances the hungry beasts have not been inclined to spare the human species. The Keokuk Post of the 11th ult says:

About three weeks ago, a man was returning from a prayer meeting, accompanied by his two daughters, one sixteen and the other twenty-three years of age. They were all riding the same horse, when suddenly a pack of timber wolves assailed them, and being unable to escape by flight, they attempted to defend themselves. But the ferocious brutes attacked the horse, rendering him unmanageable. The oldest daughter was partly thrown and partly dragged to the ground and instantly devoured. This enabled the father and other daughter to escape. Several neighbors were soon mustered, but upon repairing to the spot nothing was found but one shoe, and a few remnants of the unfortunate girl's clothing.

A boy of about thirteen years old left his father's house to get water at a spring which was about half a mile distant, since which time nothing has been seen of him. The pail was found near the spring; also some marks of blood, and a lock or two of hair. Several persons have been chased by these savage monsters.

Singular Freak of a Lunatic.

A German, an insane man, was yesterday arrested on one of our wharves by police officer Boardman. His insanity consisted in his having purchased a dory for $4 50, which he had fitted out in a peculiar manner with oars and sails, and provisions sufficient only for a fortnight's subsistence.—He had covered the boat over with canvas, except one spot, which he had left open in order to admit his person. It was his intention to put to sea in a day or two in this boat, hoping, as he expressed himself to Dr. Stedman, who was called to examine him, to reach Europe in twenty-two days. On the doctor's asking him how he should supply himself with food when what he now had was consumed, he said he had a little money to buy more. Whether he had the notion that a half-way house was to be found on the great deep does not appear. His insanity would seem to have arisen from home-sickness—not an uncommon cause of mental malady among our emigrants.—*Boston Traveller.*

Romance in Real Life.

We understand that a young German, employed for several years at a manufacturing establishment in this city, and upon the public streets, as a common laborer, has, within a short time past, ascertained that his father is a wealthy clothing merchant of Boston. He stated to our informant that his father saw fit, about 20 years ago, to desert his family & business under peculiar circumstances, and embark for America. Since that time the unnatural parent has had no communication with his family, nor did any of them know what had been his fate, until his son, now grown to manhood, emigrated to this country, to "earn his bread by the sweat of his brow." After toiling for years he has, by some means, found out that his long lost father is at the head of a very extensive establishment in Boston.—*Richmond Whig.*

Broke her Ribs.—The Bardstown (Ky) Gazette says that a very singular occurrence has happened, and occasioned much talk, in an adjacent county. Some time since a preacher, and a most excellent man, became much concerned on account of the spiritual condition of one of his female flock, a very exemplary lady, and hugged her so zealously that he *broke her ribs!* By judicious treatment she was set all right. Lately, when the husband returned home, he found that the reverend gentleman had again been there, and again broken his wife's ribs! We are assured these things have actually occurred, strange as they may seem, and the parties are persons of the highest respectability!

A Windfall.—A young man named Harry Grey, who is now engaged as a watchman at the Kentucky Locomotive Works, has recently had left him, conditionally, by a deceased uncle in England, $200,000.—Mr. Grey is said to be a very clever fellow—only 24 years of age—already having inherited $45,000 from his father, which he spent for the benefit of himself and "mankind in general." His prudent old uncle, knowing his fast habits in his youth, and knowing his industrious habits now, inserted, as a condition of the inheritance, that if the said Harry was in debt at the age of 30 five hundred dollars he should forfeit the inheritance. Here is a stronger incentive to keep ahead of one's debts than we have ever seen before.—*Louisville Democrat.*

Effect of the War.—The Manchester Examiner, one of the ablest of the English provincial papers, says that the increase of pauperism in Manchester has been nearly fifty per cent. in 1855 above the numbers in 1854. The fact is mentioned to illustrate the influence of the war upon the industrial interests of Great Britain.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

MONDAY, JAN. 28, 1856.

Wood.

We need some good Hickory Wood very much, and would thank some of our patrons if they would furnish us with some of the article *very soon.*

☞ We are under renewed obligations to Messrs. MELLINGER, ROBINSON, and KING, at Harrisburg, for documents forwarded.

Agricultural Address.

Dr. MARSDEN, of York Springs district, delivered an Address before the "Agricultural Society of Adams county," at the Court-house, on Tuesday afternoon last. Other engagements prevented our attendance; but we learn from those who heard it, that it was a masterly address, handsomely written, and embodying a large amount of useful information. It is to be published, and will appear in the "Sentinel" of next week, when our readers will have an opportunity of perusing it.

☞ The question of a new Court-house was before the Grand Jury last week. A majority was against the measure. We regret this, as the finances of the County are now in so prosperous a condition, that, we learn, this much desired improvement could be accomplished without any additional tax being levied.

☞ On motion of E. B. BUEHLER, Esq., DAVID A. BUEHLER, Esq., Editor of the "Star," was, on Monday last, admitted to practice in the several Courts of Adams county.

We heartily wish our brother Editor success in his new vocation, and give him our thanks for the elegant entertainment we, in company with many others, enjoyed at his hospitable residence, on the occasion.

☞ On Thursday morning last, the mercury was *five* degrees below zero, in this place. The sleighing still continues of the best quality, and our citizens appear to be making "pretty considerable" use of it. During the Court last week, our town was crowded by our friends from the country, who embraced the splendid sleighing to enjoy a ride and see what was going on.

☞ On Saturday morning, it was *thirteen* below zero, being next to the coldest morning this season.

Fire.

We regret to learn, that the dwelling-house occupied by Mr. ABRAHAM HIRST, near Fisher's mill, on Opossum creek, was entirely destroyed by fire on the evening of Sunday the 20th inst. The roof was in flames before the fire was discovered by Mrs. H., who was alone with her children, her husband being absent at the time. The children were asleep up stairs, but she rushed up and saved them, as also, with the assistance of some neighbors, who collected quickly, a portion of the furniture. The property had just been purchased by Mr. CHRISTIAN KECKLER, upon whom the loss of the house falls, without any insurance.

☞ The Directors of the Poor have re-appointed JOHN SCOTT Steward, Dr. D. HORNER Physician, ROBERT PAXTON Clerk, and ALEXANDER COBEAN Treasurer.

Littlestown Railroad.

We learn that the subscriptions for a Railroad from Littlestown to Hanover already reach $20,000. The amount necessary to make the road is estimated at $60,000. The prospects of being able to make the road by subscriptions of stock alone are said to be very flattering. Several of the subscriptions are very liberal—from $1,000 to $2,000.

☞ The Sheriff sold, on the 18th and 19th, the ten acre lot of George W. Fickle, in Latimore township, for $524.50—Wm. Hinkle purchaser; and the house and lot of Isaac C. Thomas, in Berwick township, for $216—Wm. Bittinger purchaser.

State Treasurer.

On Monday last, HENRY S. MAGRAW, (dem.) of Lancaster, was elected State Treasurer, by the Legislature. The vote was Magraw 79, Slifer (the present incumbent) 42.

☞ On Monday last, a bill was reported in the House to repeal the 231 section of the act to appoint Commissioners to run the boundary line between York, Cumberland and Adams counties.

☞ We in the interior can form no idea of the amount of transportation on the great thoroughfares of the country, and the facts seem almost too great for belief, though true. We notice that the transportation trains on the Camden and Amboy Railroad are unusually heavy this winter. A train leaves Camden almost every hour of the day, with some 20 or 30 cars in each!

Prayers in Congress.

☞ A resolution was adopted in the House on Wednesday, that the daily sessions of the House be opened with prayer, and that the ministers of the City of Washington be requested alternately to perform the solemn duty. The Daily News remarks on this:

"Congress, it will be perceived, is at last coming to its senses, and the members thereof are manifesting some contrition for their sins of commission and omission, and awakening not only to a proper appreciation of their duty, but their dependence upon a higher power than their constituents. We judge so at all events, from the fact that they yesterday adopted a resolution to have morning prayers. This is a good beginning after two months perversity. We have the assurance that

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return!"

May we not then hope that some good may yet come out of Nazareth, now that they are to have morning prayers?"

Congress.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Richardson, the Democratic candidate for Speaker, withdrew his name from the contest. The Democratic members of the House went into caucus immediately after the adjournment, and unanimously nominated Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, as their candidate for Speaker, on the principles but not the platform which governed the election of Mr. Richardson at the first caucus.

The Americans also held a caucus.—They are willing to withdraw Mr. Fuller, but insist on an organization on a broad national ground, and will strive to effect that object.

An Anti-Nebraska caucus was held in the evening, which was attended by 83 members, and after a lengthy debate, it was resolved to stick to Mr. Banks.

This new turn of affairs, it was hoped, might probably bring about an organization; but on Thursday, there was still no choice—the last ballot being as follows:—Banks 95; Orr 68; Fuller 25; 13 scattering.

On Friday the vote varied but little. It was Banks 94, Orr 64, Fuller 25, scattering 12. Thus far, says the Intelligencer, all predictions as to results have utterly failed, and the future of the House is now in such a dim and cloudy distance as to defy all prophecy.

Message of the President.

On Thursday last, the President of the U. States sent in to both branches of Congress a message in relation to Kansas affairs. The President says that circumstances have occurred to disturb the course of the government in Kansas, and produced a condition of things which renders it incumbent on him to call to it the attention of Congress, and urgently recommend the adoption of such measures as the emergency of the occasion appears to require.

He enters into a full history of the affairs of the territory—condemns the lawless proceedings of both parties, and regards the formation, recently, of a Free State constitution as illegal—a part of the people only taking part in the proceedings. He declares that he will use every means in his power to suppress domestic insurrection in that territory, should any occur, and do all in his power to preserve the peace, and to secure to the people the full enjoyment of their rights.

In conclusion he recommends that Congress pass a law providing for the people of Kansas to call a Convention, with a view to the formation of a State Constitution, in a legal way; and also a special appropriation be made to defray any expenses which may become requisite in the execution of the laws or the maintenance of order in the territory.

☞ In the Senate, when the message was received, after some debate, it was referred to a committee on the Judiciary, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House of Representatives, when it was announced that a Message from the President was at the door, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, at once arose and objected to the reception of the Message. This gave rise to great excitement. The confusion was greater than at any previous period of the session; members were on their feet in all parts of the hall. The Clerk in vain endeavored to restore order—and for a long time it was a real Bedlam. Finally comparative order was restored, and a motion being made to receive the message, it prevailed by a vote of 117 to 84; and was ordered to be read, 108 to 86. Probably this Message may facilitate an organization.

The Liquor Law.

The bill to *repeal* the Restraining Liquor law of last session, passed second reading in the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, yeas 70, nays 27; and passed finally on Thursday, yeas 69, nays 25. It was sent to the Senate immediately, when Mr. Buckalew moved its reference to a special committee, which was debated at length and with considerable warmth, and was still pending when the Senate adjourned.

☞ The House, on Thursday, refused, by a vote of yeas 30, nays 65, to take up the joint resolutions of instruction to our Senators, &c. to vote for the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska act.

☞ A supplement to the act incorporating the Gettysburg Railroad Company, passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, and there is no doubt will pass the Senate.

☞ *Another Sudden Death.*—On Friday evening week, Mrs. Eliza Ross, wife of Mr. James Ross, near Waynesboro', went to bed in her usual health. In a short time afterwards she was taken with a difficulty in breathing, and before a neighbor, who was sent for, could reach the house, she was a corpse. She leaves several small children.

☞ In the House of Representatives last week, Mr. Giddings, while delivering a speech, said that Mr. Richardson was like Balaam's ass—*he would not speak!* "It is true," said Mr. Richardson, in reply, "I am somewhat like Balaam; when I am in the presence of the gentleman from Ohio, I let the ass speak."

☞ Wampler's hotel at Westminster, Md., occupied by Jacob Everhart, has been sold to the Messrs. Stansbury for $2,400.

Deserved Reward.—The Albany Atlas says that Mr. John Upton, express messenger, who was severely injured at the late accident on the Hudson River Railroad, has been presented with nearly one thousand dollars by the banks of that city, for his fidelity to their interests, in watching their treasure, amounting to $1,000,000, during that fearful time, while he himself was badly hurt.

☞ The Louisville Journal says "the peaches are all killed, and it is likely that the apricots, plums and cherries have shared the same fate."

Proceedings in Court last week.

IN QUARTER SESSIONS.

Com. vs. Frederick Rupp: Indictment for Larceny of a watch, the property of Jacob Y. Bushey. Verdict—Not Guilty.

Com. vs. John Sherfy: Indictment for larceny of various articles of clothing, property of George Heiner. Defendant plead Guilty and sentenced to one month's imprisonment in County Jail.

Com. vs. Jacob Y. Bushey: Indictment for False Imprisonment, and Assault and Battery, on person of Frederick Rupp. Ignored by Grand Jury, and prosecutor (Fred. Rupp) ordered to pay costs.

Com. vs. William Hellar: Indictment for selling liquor without License in Mountpleasant township. Verdict—Guilty. A motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment by defendant's counsel.

COMMON PLEAS.

J. E. Pierson and Maria Pierson's Trustee's use vs. Samuel S. McNair. Summons in debt on recognizance in Orphans' Court. Verdict, $97 74 for Pltff.

Nicholas Smith vs. Executors of Michael Harner, dec'd. Action on Book Account for work and services rendered Michael Harner.—Verdict, $8 30 for Pltff.

Administrator of Augustine Taney, dec'd, vs. Frederick Herr. Summons in debt on promissory note, joint and several, given by Benjamin Herr and Frederick Herr to Augustine Taney. Defendant denied ever having signed the note in question, alledging his name to have been forged thereto. Verdict for Defendant.

Elizabeth Trimmer vs. Peter Fidler and George Fidler. Trespass on the case for trover and conversion of 3,000 sheaves of wheat in the straw. Verdict for the Plaintiff $302.98 damages. Motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment, with reasons filed.

Franklin Rice vs. Alexander Koser. Action for services. Verdict for Defendant.

In the application of WM. WHITE for a Divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, from his wife Eliza, the Court decreed a Divorce as prayed for.

RAILROAD MEETING.—The Board of Directors of the Railroad met at the office of D. WILLS, Esq., on Wednesday last, and unanimously appointed D. WILLS, Esq. Secretary, and Col. J. H. MCCLELLAN Treasurer. The Board are making arangements to prosecute the enterprise actively to completion. The installments in Stock subscriptions will be called in immediately.

AGRICULTURAL.—The Agricultural Society met in the Court-house on Tuesday last, the attendance being larger than usual. Dr. MARSDEN delivered an interesting and able Address, which was listened to with marked attention. The old officers were re-elected for the coming year, viz:

President—Hon. JOHN McGINLEY.

Vice Presidents—Maxwell Shields, Frederick Diehl, Wm. B. Wilson, Joseph Fink, Peter Diehl, Joseph Kepner, Jacob Shank, John Lehman, Solomon Powers, Wm. B. Brandon, Philip Donohue.

Managers—Thomas A. Marshall, John Gilbert, Abraham Krise, of P., Samuel Durboraw, David M. Myers, Joseph Wierman, James J. Wills.

Recording Secretary—Henry J. Stable.

Corresponding Secretary—David McConaughy.

Treasurer—George Arnold.

At the conclusion of the Address, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be and are hereby tendered to Dr. MARSDEN, for his interesting and instructive Address, and that the President be directed to request a copy for publication in the papers of the County.

On motion of Peter Diehl, Esq., Dr. MARSDEN was invited to again address the Society, at such time during the winter as may suit his convenience.

Whereupon the Society adjourned to meet at the call of the Managers.

HENRY J. STABLE, *Secy.*

☞ The new Bridge across the Susquehanna river at York Furnace, about 15 miles below Columbia, is now open for travel. The State road from Gettysburg to the Buck tavern, in Lancaster county, runs over this Bridge.

Fatal Accident.

☞ NELSON DEVAN, (colored) of this place, formerly in the employ of Mr. John L. Tate, met with an accident on the 9th inst., which resulted in his death after lingering about nine days. He was in the employ of Mr. Haldeman, at his furnace, near Marietta, Lancaster county, and was at the time engaged in hauling coal. The horses, taking fright, started to run, and in the effort to arrest them, he was caught between the wheel and a post, with which the wagon had come in contact. His injuries were very severe, causing much suffering, but he remained sensible to the last. His remains were brought home for interment.—*Star.*

☞ An informal meeting of the Republican party has been called to meet at Philadelphia on the 22d of February next, to make arrangements for holding a National Convention of the party for the nomination of a President and Vice President.

THE FREMONT CLAIM.—The Supreme Court has dismissed the appeal in the Fremont case brought by the United States, thus confirming Col. Fremont's claim to the land in California, known as "Mariposa," and valued at seven millions of dollars.

☞ Two men were drowned in St. Lawrence river while crossing in a sleigh, on Friday week, from Prescott to Ogdensburg, One was a stranger who had just arrived by railroad, and the driver, who was intoxicated, was unable to distinguish the air holes and water from sound ice. The horses and sleigh were also lost.

☞ A new county is projected, out of parts of Frederick and Washington counties, Md. It is to embrace the six districts of Catoctin Valley, viz: Middletown, Catoctin, Hauver's, Petersville, Jefferson and Jackson, and Pleasant Valley, in Washington county.

☞ Another fall of snow yesterday, and another this morning.

Late from Europe.

The steamer America arrived at N. York on Wednesday, with Liverpool dates to the 9th inst.

The news consists merely of an extension of the peace rumors of the previous steamers. The feeling in England continues warlike, and in France it is again becoming so. Russia continues incessant in her preparations for further operations, and was increasing her fortifications in the Crimea. On the 22d, the French blew up one of the five docks of Sevastopol, and reduced that fine work to a heap of ruins. The railroad from Moscow to St. Petersburg was to be protected by redoubts placed at intervals along the line; each redoubt to be occupied by a battalion of militia.

☞ *Later.*—The steamer Baltic arrived on Thursday, with Liverpool dates to the 12th. There is nothing important from the seat of war. The Czar had still not accepted the ultimatum of the Allies, and the probabilities of peace were not very strong. Denmark announces that she continues neutral in the present war, and has no connection with the Swedish alliance.

There was a slight advance in Flour and Wheat.

Withdrawal of Credentials.—Parker H. French on Friday withdrew his credentials for the present as Nicaraguan Minister, and left Washington for New York. In a letter addressed to Secretary Marcy he says he looks upon his arrest in New York as an indignity shown his government.

The British in Central America.—It is stated that the commander of the British naval force on the Central American coast has officially communicated to Commodore Paulding, commander of our home squadron, so much of his instructions as direct him to repel all fillibuster movements to Greytown coming to his knowledge, and that to this end he will prohibit the landing of arms and armed men. This, if true, is a direct assertion of the British protectorate over the Mosquito coast, and of a claim to jurisdiction over the port of San Juan.

☞ By an arrival at Philadelphia we have accounts from Port au Prince to the 1st of January, confirmatory of the previous reports of the defeat of the Emperor of Hayti, with the loss of between two and three hundred soldiers, with many of his best officers, besides all his munitions of war, provisions, and the funds intended for the prosecution of the war. Faustin I. had marched 30,000 men against the eastern side of the Island, and his defeat is represented as most complete. The Emperor had escaped from the battle-field, but his place of refuge was unknown, and the Dominican General Santander had offered a reward of 10,000 doubloons for his head.

Effect of a Non-Organization.—It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that Mr. Forney is clerk only for limited purposes. He has, therefore, refused to recognize his requisition for funds to pay the officers of the House, other than the clerks employed immediately under himself. The Sergeant-at-Arms, Door-Keeper and Postmaster, employing in their various offices nearly 150 persons, have received no pay since the beginning of the session, and will receive none until the House shall organize.

☞ A young lady, of Cumberland county, was frozen to death a few nights ago while sleighing. We have not learned her name. She complained to her companion early in the evening of being cold, but there being no public house near, they did not stop.—Soon after, on coming to a tavern, she refused to get out, saying she felt very comfortable, and they drove on. Arriving at home, she had to be assisted out of the sleigh, in a stupor-like manner, and shortly afterwards expired.

☞ An accident occurred on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, near Carlisle, on Friday evening week, at a cross-road, while an elderly gentleman and his lady were passing in a sleigh. The cow-catcher caught the horse and threw him back, killing him instantly, and upset the sleigh, injuring the lady very severely. No other damage done.

☞ A small child was burned to death in Lancaster a few days ago. Another little girl was left in the room with the infant, and she had found a box of matches and was playing with them, when they ignited, and set fire to the clothes of the infant.

☞ On Saturday week, at the farm of Mr. Samuel W. Heintzelman, in Franklin county, Mr. John A. Wolff was standing on the cap of a threshing machine while it was in motion, and in attempting to walk over the cylinder to get down, the cap tilted, thrusting his right foot in the machine, which cut it entirely off. The shock to his system was so great, that he failed to rally, and death ensued about five o'clock in the evening of the same day.

Dreadful Accident.—The Boone county (Ind) Ledger states that three interesting young ladies, on going to bed at a Mr. Hunt's, near North Salem, Hendricks county, a few evenings since, took a vessel of live charcoal into their bed-room, and on the next morning were all found dead.

Heavy Damage.—The Orangeburg (S. C.) Southern says the destruction of pine timber in that part of the State, from the accumulation of ice on the trees, can only be estimated by millions.

☞ The Legislature of Louisiana organized on Monday last. The officers are all Democrats.

Our Relations with Great Britain.

A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia American states that the official advices by the America do not in any way change our friendly relations with England. The President has communicated to the Senate, in executive session, Lord John Russell's letter of January 19, 1853, to Mr. Crampton, which was submitted by the latter to Mr. Everett, at that time Secretary of State. It declares that the British government intends strictly to carry out the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and to assume no sovereignty, direct or indirect, in Central America. The dispatch also says:

Mr. Buchanan writes that no real prospects of a peaceful settlement of the Eastern question are entertained by the British ministry; and that England is preparing the largest fleet that ever floated for the operations against Russia in the spring. Louis Napoleon, it is understood, is desirous of extricating himself from the embarrassments of the war, as he has secured the prestige which he chiefly desired.

Our Foreign Relations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22d.—Amid conflicting statements, information from an authentic source warrants the assertion that so far from a special message to Congress relative to our foreign affairs being in contemplation by the President, it has not at any time been thought of, much less a subject of consultation. Though this government has demanded the recall of Mr. Crampton and the British consuls engaged in recruiting men for the Crimea, it can confidently be stated that there has been no proposition either in or out of the Cabinet for the withdrawal of Mr. Buchanan from England, unless at his own request.

The negotiations between Great Britain and the U. States are still open—dispatches having been sent out by the last steamer, and there has been nothing since the President's message to change the aspect of our relations abroad.

Mr. Boyce's resolution offered in the House to-day, declaring that our relations with Great Britain are of the most startling character, indicating that we may be on the eve of the most alarming events, was not, as supposed, submitted with the consent or knowledge of the Executive, but was simply Mr. Boyce's independent proposition.

Liquor License in Pennsylvania.—A bill is before the Legislature, which provides that no person hereafter, unless he be a citizen of the United States, and a good moral and sober character, shall keep a public house. Also, that there shall be two classes of taverns—the one class chargeable with a high rate of assessment and authorized to retail wines, brandy, spirits, malt and brewed liquors—and the other class chargeable with a low rate of assessment, and authorized to retail cider, beer, ale, porter and malt liquor. The prices of licenses are also to be graduated according to the rental and the property occupied. The highest price is to be $1,000, the next $800, and so on down to the lowest, which is $25. The bill proposes to enforce the Sunday law.

Self Sustaining.

The State of New York has been more successful than governments usually are in making administrative departments self-sustaining. It appears, by the Governor's message, that the bank department is wholly paid for out of the vaults of the banks.—The railroad commissioners are paid for by the railroad companies. The convicts at Auburn earn the expense of their own incarceration. The emigration commissioners derive their fund from the purses of the emigrants. The salt works pay for their own superintendence and extension. The pay of the militia comes out of the fines of their own delinquents. The canals not only pay for their own construction and repair, but contribute largely to the revenues of the State.

Ladies must Beware.—Pending the seduction bill of Mr. Nuttall, in the Kentucky legislature, Mr. Rogers, a gallant and accomplished member of Warren, introduced an amendment, which, if adopted, will create some stir among the ladies. It provides that any female guilty of attempting to seduce a young man by wearing low-necked dresses, and other captivating articles of attire, shall be punished with the same penalty affixed in the case of seduction. The gay deceivers will be obliged to correct their *habits*, should this amendment be adopted.—*Louisville Courier.*

Yankee Management.—The sugar crop on the Island of Jamaica this season is 50,000 hhds. greater than ever before. This is attributed to "Yankees" having taken charge of several of the largest sugar estates. In working, they employ the negroes at so much per day, paying *in cash* every week. The cash wakes up the best energies of the sable laborers, and gives a life never before seen or heard of to the sugar-making business.

Distressing Affair.—The Southside Democrat states that a day or two since a gentleman named S. A. Kewson, of Wilmington, N. C., on a bridal tour to Petersburg, went down to the river to skate, his wife standing on the bank watching him. He broke through, but got out safely; but his wife was so overcome by the accident that she has become a maniac.

☞ Gopher S. Badger and three of his children were frozen to death on the 8th inst., while attempting to walk from their home on the prairie to Cambridge, Illinois, to procure food.

LOCAL HISTORY.

CONGRESS:

[District—York and Adams.]

1800. John Stewart.
1802. Do. do.
1804. James Kelly.
1806. Do do
1808. Do do
1810. William Crawford.

[District—Adams, Franklin and Cumberland.]

1812. Robert Whitehill, Wm. Crawford.
1814. William McClay, Wm. Crawford.
1816. William McClay, Andrew Boden.
1818. David Fullerton, Andrew Boden.

[District—Adams, Franklin, Cumberland and Perry.]

1820. James McSherry, Jas. Duncan, Thomas G. McCullough.
1821. John Findlay.
1822. Do James Wilson.
1824. Do Do
1826. James Wilson, Wm. Ramsey.
1828. T. H. Crawford, Do
1830. Do Do

[District—Adams and Franklin.]

1832. George Chambers.
1834. Do
1836. Daniel Sheffer.
1838. James Cooper.
1840. Do

[District—York and Adams.]

1842. Henry Nes.
1844. Moses McClean.
1846. Henry Nes.
1848. Do
1850. Wm. H. Kurtz, Joel B. Danner, (vac.)

[District—Adams, Franklin, Bedford, Fulton and Juniata.]

1852. Samuel L. Russell.
1854. David F. Robison.

STATE SENATORS.

[District—York and Adams.]

1801. William Reed.
1803. Rudolph Spangler.
1805. William Miller.
1807. Thomas Campbell.
1809. William Miller.
1811. John Stroman.
1813. James McSherry.
1815. Charles A. Barnitz.
1817. William Gilliland.
1819. F. Eichelberger, Jacob Eyster, (vac.)
1821. Jacob Eyster.
1823. William McIlvaine.
1824. Zephoniah Herbert.
1825. Do
1826. Henry Logan.
1827. Do
1829. Ezra Blythe.
1831. Henry Smyser.
1833. David Middlecoff.
1835. James McConkey.

[District—Adams, Franklin and Cumberland.]

1837. Charles B Penrose, Jacob Cassatt.
1841 Jas. X. McLanahan, Wm. R. Gorgas.

[District—Adams and Franklin.]

1844. Thomas Carson.
1847. William R. Sadler.
1850. Thomas Carson.
1853. David Mellinger.

ASSEMBLY.

1800. Thomas Thornburgh, Henry Slagle.
1801. Do Do
1802. William Miller, Do
1803. Do Andrew Shriver.
1804. Do Do
1805. Walter Smith, Do
1806. Do Do
1807. James McSherry, James Gettys.
1808. Do Do
1809. Do Do
1810. Do James Robinette.
1811. Do Do
1812. Do Do
1813. William Miller, Do
1814. Do Do
1815. Do Do
1816. Michael Slagle, Samuel Witherow.
1817. Do Do
1818. Wm. Thompson, Do
1819. Do William Miller.
1820. Jacob Cassatt, Isaac Wierman.
1821. Do Do
1822. Do Do
1823. Do Do
1824. James McSherry, George Deardorff.
1825. Do Do
1826. Do Thomson T. Bonner.
1827. Ezra Blythe, Do
1828. James McSherry, Thomas Stephens.
1829. Do David Middlecoff.
1830. Do Andrew Marshall.
1831. Christian Picking, Do
1832. James Patterson, William Renshaw.
1833. Do Thaddeus Stevens.
1834. James McSherry. Do
1835. Do Do
1836. William M'Curdy, Christian Picking.
1837. Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Kettlewell.
1838. Do Do
1839. Daniel M. Smyser, William Albright.
1840. Do George L. Fauss.
1841. Thaddeus Stevens, Do
1842. John Marshall, Henry Myers.
1843. James Cooper.
1844. Do
1845. John Brough.
1846. James Cooper.
1847. William McSherry.
1848. James Cooper.
1849. William McSherry, (vac.)
1849. Daniel M. Smyser.
1850. William McSherry.
1851. David Mellinger.
1852. Do
1853. John C. Ellis.
1854. Moses M'Clean.
1855. Isaac Robinson.

Compiler.

☞Civil war exists in Kansas without doubt, and in spite of the coldest spell of weather which was ever known there in the memory of the oldest Indian inhabitant of the Territory. With the spring the campaign will open with the advantage of fine weather, facilities of transportation and supplies, and warlike operations. The interval, as we may judge from the appeals made by the chiefs of either party to the passions of the people in that region, and the sympathies of their friends abroad, will be employed also for the purpose of aggravating the difficulty.

When the State government of Kansas, lately adopted by the anti-slavery party, shall be put in operation, there will be a collision, in which the United States will, unfortunately, be a party. It would be well if this collision could be confined to the inhabitants, as such, for the interposition of the United States would but render the excitement more serious, and bring within its vortex a wider circle of communities and States.

Smothered to Death.—A German woman crossed the Jersey City Ferry, on Thursday, with her three children. She found, on unrolling her shawl, in which the youngest, about six weeks old, had been wrapped to protect it from the cold, that it was dead, having been smothered by its too careful mother.

A Straight Road.—The Vicksburg and Texas Railroad, now in progress, does not vary three miles from an air line throughout its entire length, which is 190 miles.

☞The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says that it is ascertained that a formidable combination of importers of iron in New York, and manufacturers in England, has been organized, looking to a demonstration upon Congress for the repeal of the duty on railroad iron exclusively, or failing in that project, of the passage of a law bonding it for five years, with a retrospective feature, so as to include corporations which have been lobbying here for the last two years. This organization assimilates in character to that which appeared here when the Tariff of 1846 was proposed, and is understood to be supplied with the same "material aid" which was said to have enlightened the wisdom, and influenced the votes of Members of Congress on that memorable occasion.

This blow at our industry would be disastrous to those interests which most require to be fostered, and it remains to be seen whether an open and bare-faced attempt to procure special legislation for British manufactures can be carried through an American Congress by the assistance of British gold. This cause will be sustained by a large amount of ready capital, and by men who, at other times, occupied positions of honor in the public councils. It is proper, therefore, that all the approaches should be guarded, for the effort will be seconded by most powerful influences, and engineered with remarkable skill.

☞The Naples correspondent of the London Times mentions a report that the King of Naples had become favorably disposed towards the Allies, and there was a further rumor that he would send a contingent to the Crimea.

The Paris correspondent of the same paper says that assurances have been given in an official quarter of the resolution of France to carry on the war in the most vigorous manner in the event of Russia not acceding to the proposition of the Allies, and that the Emperor and the English Government are determined not to abate an iota of the terms on which peace would be accepted.

Alliance between Spain, England and France.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—It has been ascertained from an authentic source that the long talked of alliance between Spain and Great Britain and France has been finally consummated. The first binding herself to send into the field from ten to twenty thousand men in the spring, her interests, particularly in Cuba, to be protected by France and England.

Pittsburger Gone to Russia.—The Pittsburg Journal states that Nicholas K. Wade, Esq., of that city, left New York for Russia on Saturday. He goes out for the purpose of superintending the manufacture of ordnance at St. Petersburg, having been engaged for that purpose by Winans, Harrison & Winans, an American company, who have been in the employ of the Czar for some years. He is to receive $5,000 per annum, to commence on the day he left Pittsburg, and continue until the day of his return. In addition to this, his travelling expenses thither and back to be paid by his employers.

☞An application for a divorce upon a petition filed by Joseph Rickart against Mary Jane Rickart, was decided on Wednesday last in Cincinnati by Judge Van Hamm. The decree was asked on the ground of a fraud in the marriage contract. The marriage took place two years ago, and the parties had lived together only a few days when the plaintiff discovered that his wife had an illegitimate child, which was born in Germany. A quarrel sprung up and the wife left. The plaintiff was anxious some time after that she should return, but the lady spurned the proposition and said she was determined to apply for a divorce herself, as the fraud was on his side, for she would not have married him at any rate if she had *known he had a bald head.* The judge granted a divorce.

Indians in Minnesota.—There is some trouble anticipated in Minnesota, this winter, from the Indians. They are leaving their reserves and scattering over the country in hunting parties, sometimes to the great inconvenience and annoyance of settlers, who are compelled to stay at home to protect their houses and families. The Indians are not backward to enter dwellings and help themselves to whatever suits them. The people of Rice county requested the governor to send them back to their reserve, but he has refused, and the people threaten to take their rifles to rid themselves of the intruders.

☞*How to Accomplish it.*—Can you fall in love? Do you know how? Were you ever in love at all? Never mind blushing! Would you like to make somebody love you? Of course. That's understood. Well, it can be done, and very easily! Yes—no matter how averse to you may be the lady or gentleman, you can make his or her heart turn to you like a sunflower to the sun, and living only in the light of your affection. But how? Just that mysterious work advertised in another column of our paper to-day, by Professor RONDOUT, of N. York, called "The Bliss of Marriage." He gives you the whole secret. *Daily Times.*

The Cost to Russia.—A letter from Berlin states that the public debt of Russia has been increased since the commencement of the war by 326 millions of silver roubles.

Another Communist Failure.

A Pittsburg correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes as follows:

"The Association of Germans founded at 'Economy' by George Rapp, twenty miles below us, on the Ohio river, had a semi-centennial celebration a few days since, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of their settlement. The Association is much weaker in numbers now than it was at its establishment, as the members have never married, except a few of the leaders, and they are steadily dwindling to a handful; but those who remain enjoy remarkable vigor in their advanced age. They retain the whole of the extensive and now rich domain of the original foundation, and have accumulated a large amount of ready money, upon the proceeds of which they live costly, without the necessity of that labor and industry which once characterized them."

A Monster Criminal.

The English papers record the arrest of a man named Evans, on a charge of having poisoned his wife, his brother, his friend, and thirteen other persons. His wife, before marriage, was a ward in chancery, and entitled to a large fortune. Her guardian resolutely opposed the match, and the Master in Chancery also withheld his consent for some time. Both finally yielded to the entreaties of the young lady, and yet it is believed that she was subsequently murdered by her infamous husband. He was a finished gambler, and a master spirit of the turf, and his friend, Mr. John P. Cook, gave him his fullest confidence, and yet suffered the same awful fate. In the case of his brother, Mr. Walter Palmer, insurances on his life were effected to the extent of £23,450, and then he also, as is believed, was poisoned. Nay, it is stated, that the names of no fewer than sixteen persons are mentioned as having suffered death by poison through the agency of the prisoner.

Free Loveism in Alabama.

During the present session of the Alabama Legislature, says the Selma Sentinel, there have been about one hundred cases of divorce granted. During the last session of the same body there were about the same number granted. Certainly there must be great dissatisfaction among husbands and wives in Alabama. Wiston, we believe, has never as yet vetoed one of these divorce bills, prevented, probably, from a feeling of congeniality to all parties who want to be divorced. This is pretty fair Free Loveism sanctioned by law.

Fire and Loss of Life in Canada.—The following is from an extra of the Ontario Reporter:

"A fire broke out in the dwelling house of Mr. Richmond, Prince Albert, on Saturday morning, which, we are sorry to record, was attended with a melancholy loss of life. The flames had enveloped the entire building before the inmates, who were all in bed, became aware of the fact, and the terror-stricken, each on awaking, rushed from the fury of the flames, with the instinct of self-preservation. When it was discovered that one of the daughters yet remained in the house, a young man named Foley dashed through the flames to rescue the sleeping girl, but, painful to relate, both met a frightful death."

Presence of Mind in a Dog.—A spaniel dog took a position on the railroad track at Central Falls the other day near the station, while a train of cars was stopping for passengers at the station, and his attention being attracted in an opposite direction from the cars, the train was almost upon him before he was aware of its approach. Instead of attempting to get off the track, as a human being would have been moved by impulse to do, he dropped as quick as thought in his tracks, and lay flat upon the ground, while the whole train passed over him without injuring him or even touching him. We call this presence of mind. If it was not, what was it?—*Pawtucket Gazette.*

Convenient Arrangement.—The ingenious French milliners have invented a hoop of India rubber, a thin tube in point of fact, which can be blown up or collapsed with great facility, to suit the convenience of the wearer. When a lady wishes to pass through a door or enter a carriage or any other narrow place, she touches a spring, which opens the valve and allows the air to escape. When the lady enters a place roomy enough for the fashion, she has only to put a delicate little pipe to her mouth and blow herself into the required shape.—Could anything be more charming?

Melancholy Accident.—Miss Mary Campbell, an interesting young lady of 17 years, met with a shocking death in Augusta county, Va., a few days since. She attempted to step across the shaft of a threshing machine, when her dress was caught in the machinery, and she was drawn under the shaft and horribly mangled. She was dead when extricated.

Four Dollars and Fifty Cents for an Apple.—A California letter, speaking of the extravagant spirit that prevails everywhere in that State, says:

Apples (of large size, to be sure,) were offered at fruit stands for sale at $4 50 a piece; the price is not more remarkable than that there are many persons indiscreet enough to purchase and eat them at this rate. If this taste continues who will say that the orchards of Oregon shall not come to be as valuable as the gold mines of California?

☞While the Davenport family of mediums were giving an exhibition in New York the other night, and the spirits were playing on musical instruments in the dark room, a watchman present suddenly let on the light of his dark lantern, and the audience were astonished to see that the mediums themselves were the actual players on the instruments. The scene broke up in laughter and general confusion.

The Cold Weather and the Birds.—The Woonsocket (R. I.) Patriot says: "We are informed that the late cold weather has been very destructive to the birds. Great numbers of partridges, quails and other birds have been found dead in the woods. Many of the poor things were probably starved to death."

Voluntary Enslavement.—It is stated in the Richmond Dispatch that so numerous have become the applications of free colored persons to the Virginia legislature to be allowed to voluntarily enslave themselves that the Senate have passed a general act on the subject.

Fate of the Murderers of Lovejoy.—A correspondent of the Ravenna Democrat, writing from Alton, Illinois, says:

"An old and intelligent citizen, formerly of the East, who was present at the death of Lovejoy, stated to me that as he was acquainted with the two men who shot him, he resolved to mark their after history.—The first, a Dr. Beall, went to Texas, was taken by the Indians, and chopped to pieces and divided among the tribes. The other man, by the name of Jennings, went to New Orleans, and in an affray in a gambling-house was cut to pieces with a Bowie knife. Thus perished the miserable murderers of Lovejoy.

"The fall of Lovejoy was the death blow to the growth and prosperity of Alton.—Many business men became disgusted, and abandoned the place, and others who were seeking home and business places in the West passed it. Thus, for more than twelve years, Alton was a hiss and a by-word, and it is only very recently that it has exhibited signs of life and growth. It is a fixed fact in the minds of the people of Alton that no such occurrence would be permitted to transpire in their midst again."

Afraid of the Abolitionists.—The Natchez Free Trader, of the 9th, has the following paragraph:

"Isaac, a servant of General Quitman, arrived home a few days since. Shortly after the General reached Washington city, Isaac expressed a great desire to return home to Mississippi. Upon being pressed for his reasons for so sudden a wish, he told his master that he had been repeatedly beset by two white gentlemen from Boston, who urged him to accept their gold to run from his master. He stated that he was afraid that he would be kidnapped into freedom, as he believed the two men were capable of any atrocity. The General gave Isaac a pass, with which he safely reached home, to his infinite satisfaction."

Tongue Frozen Fast.—In Cincinnati, on the 10th, one boy induced another to put his tongue against a fluted iron lamp post—the thermometer at the time indicating a temperature far below zero. The tongue stuck fast, of course, and the poor boy suffered great agony. Several passers endeavored to release him, but in vain. Matters were in this situation for over five minutes, when a gentleman named Taylor went into the Telegraph House and brought some hot water and whisky, with which he bathed the tongue of the suffering boy, finally liberating about one half, leaving the other sticking to the post, where it remained for the balance of the day, a warning to youngsters how they recklessly lick cold iron in freezing weather. The luckless boy was taken to his home in extreme agony.

Novel Accident.—About one o'clock on Wednesday night last the fine omnibus and team belonging to Mr. W. M. Mathews, of this city, came in from the railroad depot. The driver stopped at the Pike house, left his horses standing while he went to warm, but neglected to tie them. The intense cold caused the animals to become restive and they started off; soon after which, owing to some cause or other, the camphene lamps fell and bursted, setting the omnibus on fire. The horses ran towards the Illinois central depot at full speed, the vehicle flaming behind them, and soon entered the open prairie north of the city, where they had "an open sea" and a fair *run* for a distance of four miles, when they were arrested in their career at the residence of Mr. Birney. The horses were not materially injured, but the bed of the *bus* was entirely destroyed by the flames. Damage some three or four hundred dollars.—*Bloomington (Ill.) Flag, 11th.*

Pickling Ice.—The Eighth Avenue Railroad Company sowed several hundred sacks of salt upon their track in order to melt the ice, and have found it an easy method to clear the rails after making the application. The sage of Brooklyn Heights says that ice in pipes and gutters can be speedily melted by the free use of salt water, equal in density to the best pickle—it is also a very economical process. A bushel of salt dissolved in water will do a great deal of work in melting ice, and is the cheapest labor that can be employed.—*New York Express.*

Scientific Explosion.—While Prof. Hale was engaged in showing a gentleman and two young ladies the process of making hydrogen, at the Irving House in Cambridge, Mass., on Monday evening, the generator exploded, carrying the bell through the ceiling above and scattering the fragments.—The whole party were drenched in a solution of sulphuric acid, damaging their clothes to the extent of $150, and the whole loss is $300.

☞Galtier, a late French traveler, complains bitterly in his "Wanderings in Spain," of the absence of romance in the most advanced countries in Europe. He went to Spain on purpose to be robbed by a banditti, or to get entangled or killed in some dreadful adventure, but he could not succeed even there, for the men of Spain are actually beginning to wear black hats, and the women to carry bonnets on the back of their heads, as gipsies do their children, and he was quite disappointed.—He complains bitterly.

☞Under the head of wonderful fossils discovered, one of the San Francisco city papers says:—A curious article of *real soap* has also been discovered which closely resembles castile soap, and moreover answers an excellent purpose for washing. Specimens have been exhibited all over the State, and it is a fixed fact that a *mountain of soap* exists in California, and in a different locality, at the depth of 159 feet, decomposed oyster shells have been found in table Mountain.

☞In the Canary Islands there are to be found trees which yield an abundance of pure fresh water in the driest season. In China tallow is produced by a certain species of plants; and in Chili there are trees which daily supply the people with salt.

Relics of the Revolution.—Gun barrels have lately been found on the field of Hubbardton battle, in Vermont, some of which, after being buried more than seventy-five years, contain cartridges that exploded with considerable violence when the barrel was heated in the fire.

☞No franking privilege exists in England. Even the Queen has to pay her penny.

Severe Weather in Virginia.

Our Virginia exchanges all speak of the present winter as being unprecedentedly severe and cold. The Richmond Enquirer says:

The ice on the North River Canal, in Rockbridge, is, in some places, seventeen inches thick by actual measurement. The thermometer has been at five degrees below zero. The snow is now about a foot deep in Rockbridge, and is covered with a thick crust, which, breaking through at every step, makes travelling through the woods and fields almost impracticable by man or beast. Large numbers of wild animals must perish for want of food. The wild turkeys have, in some instances come down from the mountains into the farmers' barn-yards. Sleighs and Jumpers are flying about the villages, and Young America has a jolly time of it skating on the ponds.—Virginia seems to have imported a winter from the North.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, writing from Rappahannock county, on the 12th instant, says:

Not within the recollection of the very oldest inhabitants has the weather been so severe or the snows so deep and frequent. At the time that I write, the roads are completely blocked up, and in many places, where it has drifted, the snow lies *twenty-five feet deep!*

Every mill stream within 40 or 50 miles is frozen up, and has been for a considerable length of time, so that all grinding by water power is suspended. Speak of the extremities of the poor in the city, but I leave you to imagine how the poor man suffers here. Many, even in the *golden* walks of life, jingle their dollars in vain for meal, and are constrained to pull their corn from the shocks or cribs and grind it in coffee mills.

Winter in Northern Pennsylvania.—The Clearfield (Pa.) Journal says that the snow is three feet deep in that region; that on Wednesday, the 9th, the thermometer was 19 deg. below zero; and that since then the prevalence of high winds has drifted the snow so much as to obstruct the roads and render traveling difficult. Through all the counties lying upon the Allegheny and its tributaries the snow is about the same depth as in Clearfield county, and if this snow should go off with a rain, we may reasonably look for no ordinary flood in that river.

A Sad Reverse of Fortune.

The New York Mirror tells the following sad story:

"A few years ago a young gentleman of this city, engaged in a mercantile business which promised to be sufficiently profitable to give him a handsome support, married a young and accomplished lady. Soon after "things went wrong," and he failed, giving up everything to his creditors. With the loss of income, loss of health followed: and to add to his wretchedness, his family increased. He is now confined to his bed; his child, also, is sick, and the poor wife and mother, destitute of food and fuel, has to beg for work and bread. May charity speedily extend to the sufferers the hand of relief, or may the angel of death remove them gently to another and better world!"

The Cholera in Austria.—From the 1st of May up to the 10th of November, 530,098 persons had the cholera in the Austrian Empire, 288,029 recovered, 230,861 died and 20,208 were still under medical treatment.

A Steam Concert.—The Boston Mass. trains of Monday reached Hartford, Conn., at 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, impelled by *eleven* locomotives, all furnishing charming music from their whistles.

Sleighing on the Delaware.—On Tuesday afternoon, three gentlemen, of Burlington, N. J., Messrs. John Laralere, Benjamin Myers, and John B. Miller, arrived at Philadelphia by horse and sleigh from that place, and returned on the ice in the river, which was firm and level as a plank road. It is said this is the first occurrence of the kind for 30 years.

Game in Wisconsin.—The Lancaster (Grant co.) Herald says:—"We notice from the papers that game is over plenty in all parts of the State. We see venison sold daily in our street as common pork and beef, and at about the same price. Prairie chickens, pheasants, quails, &c., are offered by the boys at our doors—chickens and pheasants at $1 to $1 25 per dozen: quails at 40 cts., rabbits $1, &c."

Science and the Weather.—The Sundays for the last few months have been unusually stormy, and we should think had afforded relief enough for the clergy to have a stock of sermons ahead. It was foul weather more than half (28) of the Sundays last year. In the last twenty Sundays, eighteen have been stormy; and in the last sixteen, there has been but one fair day, the 23d of December, which was a fine day. Last year we had a succession of storms on Fridays; and there was serious talk of changing the Lyceum Lectures, because everybody said that Fridays were stormy days.

There must be some reason for the regularity with which one storm follows another; and Dr. Perkins, who records the state of the atmosphere at certain hours of each day, to make returns to the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, accounts for it on the supposition of atmospheric waves according to Espy's theory, and yesterday showed us a chart on which these waves were marked, in the last two months, by the rising and falling of the thermometer and barometer. He gives the course of these waves as noted, starting from the Mississippi, touching on the Atlantic coast, and again at Halifax. There is no reason why the course and condition of the winds should not as well be understood as of the tides—and some day they will be.—*Newburyport Herald.*

Gambling in Kentucky.—A bill containing some very stringent provisions against gambling passed one branch of the Kentucky legislature last week. It interdicts gaming with cards among friends, and provides for the incarceration of a faro dealer in the penitentiary who allows a person under 21 years of age to bet at his bank.

Frightful Ravages of the Small Pox.—We learn that this dreadful disease has become epidemic at Prattsville, Greene county, N. Y., and it has raged there so violently that strangers have been prohibited from passing through the village. Nearly every inhabitant of the village was or had been down with the disease. Every business place was closed.—*Albany Journal.*

Frozen Up.—There are now frozen up in Elk river, at Charleston, Kanawha, Va., it is said, about 150 flat-boats and barges, which, with the lumber and saw logs also lying in the ice, are estimated to be worth $30,000. Should the river break up suddenly, this property, or a large portion of it would be swept away.

Deep Snow.—A great quantity of snow has recently fallen in the western part of New York. It is thought to average, throughout the State, from two to four feet. In Chautauque county, the snow is said to be three feet on a level, and in Lewis county about *four and a half feet.*

☞A late arrival from Monrovia, Africa, brings intelligence that the Liberians and natives were at war. In an engagement at Sino the colonists had 12 killed and several wounded.

The Late Storm.—On account of the depth of the snow the western portion of Maine had no mail for nearly a week. The "oldest inhabitant" has no recollection of such a deposite of snow, which has been very eccentrically disposed, and in consequence the travel is very bad. Upon a bridge in the town of Limerick, Me, the snow lays seven feet deep.

☞Hon. Thomas Corwin fell on the ice in the street in Cincinnati, a few days ago, and fractured his thigh bone.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE—Friday last.

Flour,	$8 12 to 8 25
Wheat,	1 75 to 2 00
Rye,	1 10 to 1 18
Corn,	68 to 73
Oats,	36 to 38
Cloverseed,	9 25 to 9 37
Timothyseed,	3 31 to 3 37
Flaxseed,	1 80 to 1 90
Beef Cattle,	6 00 to 9 00
Hogs,	7 50 to 7 75

YORK—Friday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagons,	8 00
Wheat, per bushel,	1 85@2 00
Rye, "	1 10
Corn, "	60
Oats, "	35
Clover Seed,	8 50
Timothy Seed,	3 00
Plaster Paris, per ton,	7 00

HANOVER—Thursday last.

Flour, (from Wagons,)	$7 75
Wheat, per bushel,	1 70@1 80
Rye,	1 05
Corn,	56
Oats,	35
Rye Flour,	5 00
Buckwheat,	62½
Potatoes,	37½
Timothy Seed,	3 00
Clover Seed,	8 50
Flax Seed,	1 80
Plaster Paris, per ton,	6 25
Pork, per 100 lbs.	6 00

Married,

On the 24th inst., by Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. JOHN E. KING, of Germany township, to Miss AMANDA HECK, of Mountjoy township.

On Tuesday, the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. Martin, Mr. JOHN LEECH, of Bedford county, to Miss ANN MARGARET REFHER, of Adams county.

On the same day, by the same, at the house of J. D. Becker, in Petersburg, Mr. CLEMENCE STUDEBAKER to Miss MARY ANN MILLER—both of Adams county.

On Thursday the 17th inst., by Rev. Mr. Hoffheins, Mr. WM. CASHMAN to Miss SARAH ANN HURTING—both of Straban township.

Died,

At the residence of Mr. David Wertz, in Quincy township, Franklin county, on the 14th inst., Mr. MATHEW DOBBIN, formerly of this place, aged about 70 years.

At Baltimore, on Wednesday last, WILLIE FAHNESTOCK, son of Mr. Wm. Gillespie, formerly of this place, in the 7th year of his age.

On Sunday morning, the 13th ult., in Chicago, SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of S. A. Irvin, Esq., formerly of this county, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Teachers' Association.

THERE will be a meeting of the "Adams County Teachers' Association," commencing on *Thursday, Feb. 7th,* and continuing for three days. On Friday, day and evening, the Deputy State Superintendent, H. C. HICKOK, Esq., will be in attendance, & it is his request that all the Directors of the County attend on that day.

☞Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER, and others. A full attendance of Teachers and friends of Education is requested.

By order of Executive Committee.

Jan. 28.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, that, by a resolution of the Board of Directors, the first instalment on each share of stock, (one-eighth of each share) will be required to be paid to JOHN H. M'CLELLAN, the Treasurer of the Company, at his office, at the Bank of Gettysburg, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on *Monday the 11th day of February, A. D. 1856.* The Act of Assembly relating to Railroads requires that upon two weeks' notice of the time and place of paying each instalment, if the notice be not complied with, the Company can recover one per cent. per month interest on the amount due and unpaid.

ROBERT M'CURDY, *Pres't.*

Attest—D. WILLS, *Sec'y.*

☞The undersigned, Treasurer of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, in order to make it more convenient for stockholders in the county, has appointed the following persons to receive the instalments on stock and receipt for the same in his name as his agents. Payments can be made to them or either of them, or to the Treasurer at his office in Gettysburg.

WILLIAM D. HIMES, New Oxford.
JAMES J. WILLS, Bendersville.
FREDERICK DIEHL, Franklin township.
ABRAHAM KRISE, Freedom "
JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Fairfield.

J. H. McCLELLAN, *Treas'r.*

Jan. 28. td

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 26th day of February next,* to wit:

105. The second account of George Wolf, one of the Executors of Joseph Bittinger, dec'd.

106. The second account of Jacob L. Chronister, David Chronister and John Chronister, Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Chronister, deceased.

107. The first and final account of Daniel Crouse, Administrator of Catharine Lindabaugh, deceased.

108. The first and final account of Anna Margaret Chambers, Administratrix of the estate of Henry Chambers, deceased.

109. The first and final account of Samuel Orndorff and Samuel Hollinger, Executors of the last will and testament of Peter Harlacher, deceased.

110. The account of Jacob Griest, Administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Israel Cook, deceased, late of Latimore township.

111. The guardianship account of Peter Miller and Adam Weigle, guardians of Rebecca Meals (afterwards Rebecca Whitmer) now deceased, Elizabeth Meals and Leah Caroline Meals, minor children of Henry Meals, dec'd.

112. The first and final account of Samuel Alwine, Administrator of Susannah Alwine, deceased.

113. The first account of John Trostle and George Trostle, Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Trostle, late of East Berlin, Hamilton township, deceased.

WILLIAM F WALTER, *Register,*
Per DANIEL PLANK, *Deputy.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 28, 1856. td

TAX APPEALS.

THE Commissioners of Adams county hereby give notice that they have fixed upon the following times and places for the holding of Appeals for the several Boroughs and Townships of Adams county, when and where they will attend to hear appeals, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M. of each day, as follows:

1st. For Mountjoy, on Monday, the 28th of January, at the house of Jesse D. Newman, in Mountjoy township.

2d. For the townships of Germany and Union, on Tuesday, the 29th of January, at the house of Joseph Barker, in Littlestown.

3d. For the townships of Mountpleasant and Conowago, on Wednesday, the 30th of January, at the house of Peter Smith, in Mountpleasant township.

4th. For the township of Berwick, on Thursday, the 31st of January, at the house of Francis J. Wilson, in Abbottstown.

5th. For the township of Hamilton, on Friday, 1st of February, at the house of David Newcommer, in East Berlin.

6th. For the township of Straban, on Monday, the 4th of February, at the house of Jacob L. Grass, in Hunterstown.

7th. For the township of Oxford, on Tuesday, the 5th of February, at the house of Mrs. Miley, in Oxford.

8th. For the township of Reading, on Wednesday, the 6th of February, at the house of John A. Dicks, in Hampton.

9th. For the townships of Huntington and Latimore, on Thursday, the 7th of February, at the house of John D. Becker, in Petersburg, (Y. S.)

10th. For the township of Tyrone, on Friday, the 8th of February, at the house of Samuel Sadler, in Heidlersburg.

11th. For the township of Menallen, on Monday, the 11th of February, at the house of Charles Myers, in Bendersville.

12th. For the township of Butler, on Tuesday, the 12th of February, at the house of J. A. E. Reather, in Middletown.

13th. For the township of Franklin, on Wednesday, the 13th of February, at the house of Henry Mickley, in Cashtown.

14th. For the townships of Hamilton and Liberty, on Thursday, the 14th of February, at the house of Isaac Robinson, in Fairfield.

15th. For the townships of Cumberland and Freedom, on Friday, the 15th of February, at the Commissioners' office, in Gettysburg.

16th. For the Borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday, the 16th of February, at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg.

JAMES J. WILLS,
GEORGE MYERS,
H. A. PICKING,
Comm'rs.

Attest—J. AUGHINBAUGH, *Clerk.*

Commissioners' Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 7, 1856. td

VALUABLE HOUSES & LOTS,

IN AND AROUND GETTYSBURG,

At Private Sale.

TWO TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES opposite the English Lutheran Church on Chambersburg street, being excellent stands for public business.

One Two-story BRICK HOUSE, and adjoining vacant Lot on Railroad Street.

TWO highly improved LOTS on the Millerstown Road, each containing about FIVE ACRES, of which about one-third is woodland.

ONE Lot of SIX or SEVEN ACRES, west of the Theological Seminary and adjoining lands of Mr. Dustman.

ONE Lot of FOUR or FIVE ACRES, on the ridge adjoining the railroad West of the Borough.

Terms accommodating. Apply to

S. S. SCHMUCKER.

Jan. 7. 3t

Elegant Steel Engravings

NOW OFFERED AT VERY LOW PRICES

By Wm. H. Dunbar, 39 Centre Street,

NEW YORK. (UP STAIRS.)

	Size of Eng.	Retail.
The Parting. Engraved in the highest style.	15 x 19½	$1 00
The Angler's Daughter. By Landseer.	11½ x 16½	1 00
The Shepherd's Grave. "	14½ x 18¼	1 00
The Shepherd's Chief Mourner. "	14½ x 15¾	1 00
The Rat Catchers. "	14 x 10	1 00
Ecce Homo. (Head of Christ.)	9 x 12	0 50
The Highland Whiskey Still. By Landseer.	21 x 24	1 50
Harvey Demonstrating the Theory of the Circulation of the Blood.	23 x 26	2 00
The Rubber of Whist. By Webster.	18 x 24	1 50
John Knox Preaching to the Lords of the Congregation.	22 x 26	2 00
Trapper's Last Shot.	25 x 26	1 00
Sir Walter Raleigh Parting from his Wife.	21 x 21	1 00
Anne Page, Slender and Shallow.	21 x 25	1 00
Sparking: a New England scene.	17 x 20	1 00
The Capture of Andre.	15 x 21	1 00
Queen Mary signing the Death Warrant of Lady Jane Grey.	21 x 24½	1 00
Farmers' Nooning: a Haying scene.	15 x 17	1 00
The Jolly Flat-Boatmen.	25 x 26	1 00
Caius Marius upon the Ruins of Carthage.	15½ x 19	1 00

☞Copies of any of the above splendid Engravings will be sent postage paid to destination, on a remittance of the price affixed. They will be put on a roller, and cannot receive injury.

Agents supplied with these Engravings (to sell again) on very liberal terms.

Jan. 7. 3m

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration, with the will annexed, on the Estate of JOHN COLLINS, late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the Borough of Gettysburg, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call with him and settle the same; and those who have claims are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ROBERT G. HARPER,
Adm'r, with the will annexed.

Dec. 17. 6t

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JESSE COOK, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOSIAH COOK, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 31. 6t

BARK WANTED.

WE buy *QUERCITRON BARK* for Cash. ☞Apply at No. 18 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore.

THOS. R. MATHEWS & SON.

Dec. 17. 4t

$100—PROCLAMATION.

To the President and the People.

PROF. CHARLES DeGRATH, of Philadelphia, has sent an agent on with his "Electric Oil," and will forfeit $100 if he cannot cure every case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous, Spinal and Bronchial Complaints, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Swelled Glands, Stiff Joints, Palpitation, Broken Breast, Sores, Burns, and Pains of all kinds, &c.

Come and see,

Have you heard of the wonderful cures made in Baltimore?

People come from 50 to 100 miles to see the Doctor in Philadelphia and be cured there.

Come and see. Prof. C. DeGRATH,
[illegible] 5th street Phila.

☞For Sale by S. S. Forney, Gettysburg, J. P. Brenneman, Petersburg, (Y. S.); B. W. Riley & Co., Heidlersburg, and Jacob King, Hunterstown.

Printing of every description

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Tarred and Feathered.

The citizens of Lexington, Ky., became much excited last week in consequence of a letter from that city, which appeared in an Ohio paper, reflecting upon the institution of slavery in their midst. The letter was signed J. B., the initials, as was ascertained, of a person (J. Brady) who had been for some time employed as a teacher in one of the city schools. The Louisville Courier thus tells what followed:

Feeling that this man, who had been received and hospitably entertained, was guilty of great wrong in thus calumniating the people and institutions of that section after night a party of almost 200 repaired to his lodgings. He was informed of the mission of the company, and, though fearful of the chill night air, could not hesitate accompanying the party. He was conducted to the court house yard, and there stripped. A large quantity of pitch had been prepared for the occasion, with the contents of several bags of feathers. The clothing was speedily removed from the body of Brady, and the pitch applied to the thickness of an inch. Then the feathers were nicely planted and Brady's head shaved close to the scalp, save two locks near the forehead. He was then set loose, and charged to go and sin no more. More severe punishment would have been administered had it not been for the wife of Brady, a beautiful and estimable lady. Brady applied to a physician to remove the tar, but it was found utterly impossible. He left on the morning train for Covington.

Drowning of a Young Lady.

On Sunday, the 13th inst., Miss Mary Amanda Drummond, aged 15 years, daughter of Mr. J. H. L. Drummond, was drowned in the Little Elk creek at Marley, Cecil co., Md. The Elkton Whig says:

There was a freshet in the creek, and while being led across an unsafe footing by Mr. John Wordle, her feet slipped and she fell in the creek, taking him with her. The current bore them rapidly down, and they were soon separated by the rushing water and floating cakes of ice. Several men who saw them fall, ran into the stream at different places, but were carried off their feet and could do nothing to save her—She was whirled under the ice at a place where it was not broken up, and carried beneath it several hundred yards to a dam-breast where she emerged and was dashed over into the whirlpool below, from which she was got out, but not until life was totally extinct. She was an amiable and beloved girl, and the heart-rending tragedy occurred within sight of the very door of her parents. Mr. Wordle, of the firm of Wordle & Co., paper manufacturers, succeeded in reaching the bank and saving himself.

Deaths from Drunkenness and Exposure.

The Boston Telegraph publishes a letter from Plymouth giving an account of the death of two persons, caused by exposure to the cold while intoxicated. It appears that on Saturday evening last, a young man named Samuel R. Dixon induced two colored women, both married, to accompany him to a place where liquor could be obtained, and after getting a supply started (at 10 P. M.) with them on a sleigh ride to South Point, about five miles from Plymouth.—The track was not broken, and they were more or less intoxicated, but managed to arrive within a quarter of a mile of their destination when their horse gave out, and they wandered about, bewildered in the rain and sleet, all night; towards morning the women laid down in the snow from sheer exhaustion, and one of them named Martha Ann Melieux, died before she was discovered in the morning. Dixon attempted to find his way back to Plymouth, but perished in the attempt. Dixon is said to have been about 22 years old, a handsome young man, of white, respectable parents.

Shocking Tragedy in Georgia.

It was briefly mentioned a few days ago that Samuel Taylor and wife, an old and respectable couple, residing in Twiggs co., Geo., had been brutally murdered. The Macon Citizen says:

Mr. Taylor was found dead in his bed, and his wife, Sarah, gasping in death along side of him, each with one large wound on the head, inflicted by the cutting edge of an axe. Mrs. Taylor lived in an insensible state about two hours after Mr. Taylor's son, James, reached the house from his own residence, less than a mile distant. The fiend who committed the double murder had afterward attempted to burn the house, having kindled a fire on the bed, between the murdered couple, and laid a pile of kindling wood under the same, more effectually to destroy all traces of the atrocious act.—Owing to the bed clothing being chiefly of woolen material the fire did not progress rapidly, but filled the house with smoke, which caused a child of Mrs. Taylor's grand daughter, sleeping with its mother in another part of the house, to awake and arouse its mother, who, though deaf and dumb, managed to arouse the negroes and give the alarm to the neighbors, after putting out the fire.

From an eye-witness of the scene we learn that so offensive was the odor of burning human flesh and blood, and of woolen and cotton goods in the room where the dead bodies lay, that the company assembled (about a dozen neighbors,) were compelled to lay out the dead and remove the remains of the bedding before the coroner, living twenty miles off, could be summoned to hold an inquest. This was done on Tuesday afternoon, and a verdict given according to the foregoing facts, and with suspicion that Lewis, a negro fellow of Mr. Tayler's, about twenty-eight years old, was the murderer.

The Largest Mill in the World.

The largest and most comprehensive mill in the world is the Pacific, at Lawrence, Mass. The floor surface of this immense structure is 16 acres—the largest mill in England is 11½ acres. There are now in operation 40,000 cotton spindles and 10,000 worsted spindles; these are to be increased to 80,000 and 20,000 respectively. There are 1,200 looms in operation, to be increased to 2,400. These, with 2,000 persons, produce 300,000 pieces of cloth per annum—one half delaines. The weekly consumption of cotton is 20,000 pounds, or 1,500,000 pounds per annum, and 50,1000 pounds of wool. Once a month the 2000 persons assemble at the cashier's office, where he pays out $50,000 to them for wages, appropriating to each one the exact amount she had earned.—*Daily News.*

Wretched Condition of the Inhabitants of Kars.

A correspondent of the London Times says of the militia and Bashi Bazouks who aided in the defence of Kars:

Numbers have been frozen to death, and the villages along the road from Kars are filled with their miserable comrades, who have sunk exhausted upon the way. We see them staggering in all day along the principal thoroughfares into the city, haggard and foot-sore, their countenances half idiotic from cold, hunger and fatigue.

Their condition even before leaving Kars was as wretched as could be; so much so (I quote word for word from an eye witness) that it was positively painful to stir out of doors. They were lying about in all directions, groaning piteously, watching the Russian provision wagons, which, as if to add to their misery, passed almost all day within their ken. Towns people and soldiers alike suffered all the horrors of famine.—The former crowded round the general as he rode out of his quarters, and prayed him with all the eloquence of despair, to seek some means to put an end to their misery. Women forced their way into his very rooms, and throwing their starving children at his feet, implored him rather to kill them at once than let them perish thus piecemeal for want of sustenance.

RAVAGES OF WOLVES IN IOWA.—*Two Persons Devoured.*—Owing to the extreme cold weather for some time past, the wolves in Pottawattamie co., Iowa, have become dangerous neighbors. Poultry-yards and sheep-folds have been robbed to a frightful extent, and in several instances the hungry beasts have not been inclined to spare the human species. The Keokuk *Post* of the 11th ult says:

About three weeks ago, a man was returning from a prayer meeting, accompanied by his two daughters, one sixteen and the other twenty-three years of age. They were all riding the same horse, when suddenly a pack of timber wolves assailed them, and being unable to escape by flight, they attempted to defend themselves. But the ferocious brutes attacked the horse, rendering him unmanageable. The oldest daughter was partly thrown and partly dragged to the ground and instantly devoured. This enabled the father and other daughter to escape. Several neighbors were soon mustered, but upon repairing to the spot nothing was found but one shoe, and a few remnants of the unfortunate girl's clothing.

A boy of about thirteen years old left his father's house to get water at a spring which was about half a mile distant, since which time nothing has been seen of him. The pail was found near the spring; also some marks of blood, and a lock or two of hair. Several persons have been chased by these savage monsters.

Singular Freak of a Lunatic.

A German, an insane man, was yesterday arrested on one of our wharves by police officer Boardman. His insanity consisted in his having purchased a dory for $4 50, which he had fitted out in a peculiar manner with oars and sails, and provisions sufficient only for a fortnight's subsistence.—He had covered the boat over with canvas, except one spot, which he had left open in order to admit his person. It was his intention to put to sea in a day or two in this boat, hoping, as he expressed himself to Dr. Stedman, who was called to examine him, to reach Europe in twenty-two days. On the doctor's asking him how he should supply himself with food when what he now had was consumed, he said he had a little money to buy more. Whether he had the notion that a half-way house was to be found on the great deep does not appear. His insanity would seem to have arisen from home-sickness—not an uncommon cause of mental malady among our emigrants.—*Boston Traveller.*

Romance in Real Life.

We understand that a young German, employed for several years at a manufacturing establishment in this city, and upon the public streets, as a common laborer, has, within a short time past, ascertained that his father is a wealthy clothing merchant of Boston. He stated to our informant that his father saw fit, about 20 years ago, to desert his family & business under peculiar circumstances, and embark for America. Since that time the unnatural parent has had no communication with his family, nor did any of them know what had been his fate, until his son, now grown to manhood, emigrated to this country, to "earn his bread by the sweat of his brow." After toiling for years he has, by some means, found out that his long lost father is at the head of a very extensive establishment in Boston.—*Richmond Whig.*

Broke her Ribs.—The Bardstown (Ky.) Gazette says that a very singular occurrence has happened, and occasioned much talk, in an adjacent county. Some time since a preacher, and a most excellent man, became much concerned on account of the spiritual condition of one of his female flock, a very exemplary lady, and hugged her so zealously that he *broke her ribs!* By judicious treatment she was set all right. Lately, when the husband returned home, he found that the reverend gentleman had again been there, and again broken his wife's ribs! We are assured these things have actually occurred, strange as they may seem, and the parties are persons of the highest respectability!

A Windfall.—A young man named Harry Grey, who is now engaged as a watchman at the Kentucky Locomotive Works, has recently had left him, conditionally, by a deceased uncle in England, $200,000.—Mr. Grey is said to be a very clever fellow—only 24 years of age—already having inherited $45,000 from his father, which he spent for the benefit of himself and "mankind in general." His prudent old uncle, knowing his fast habits in his youth, and knowing his industrious habits now, inserted, as a condition of the inheritance, that if the said Harry was in debt at the age of 30 five hundred dollars he should forfeit the inheritance. Here is a stronger incentive to keep ahead of one's debts than we have ever seen before.—*Louisville Democrat.*

Effect of the War.—The Manchester Examiner, one of the ablest of the English provincial papers, says that the increase of pauperism in Manchester has been nearly fifty per cent. in 1855 above the numbers in 1854. The fact is mentioned to illustrate the influence of the war upon the industrial interests of Great Britain.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG:
MONDAY, JAN. 28, 1856.

Wood.

We need some good Hickory Wood very much, and would thank some of our patrons if they would furnish us with some of the article *very soon.*

☞We are under renewed obligations to Messrs. MELLINGER, ROBINSON, and KING, at Harrisburg, for documents forwarded.

Agricultural Address.

Dr. MARSDEN, of York Springs district, delivered an Address before the "Agricultural Society of Adams county," at the Court-house, on Tuesday afternoon last. Other engagements prevented our attendance; but we learn from those who heard it, that it was a masterly address, handsomely written, and embodying a large amount of useful information. It is to be published, and will appear in the "Sentinel" of next week, when our readers will have an opportunity of perusing it.

☞The question of a new Court-house was before the Grand Jury last week. A majority was against the measure. We regret this, as the finances of the County are now in so prosperous a condition, that, we learn, this much desired improvement could be accomplished without any additional tax being levied.

☞On motion of E. B. BUEHLER, Esq., DAVID A. BUEHLER, Esq., Editor of the "Star," was, on Monday last, admitted to practice in the several Courts of Adams county.

We heartily wish our brother Editor success in his new vocation, and give him our thanks for the elegant entertainment we, in company with many others, enjoyed at his hospitable residence, on the occasion.

☞On Thursday morning last, the mercury was *five* degrees below zero, in this place. The sleighing still continues of the best quality, and our citizens appear to be making "pretty considerable" use of it. During the Court last week, our town was crowded by our friends from the country, who embraced the splendid sleighing to enjoy a ride and see what was going on.

☞On Saturday morning, it was *thirteen* below zero, being next to the coldest morning this season.

Fire.

We regret to learn, that the dwelling-house occupied by Mr. ABRAHAM HIRST, near Fisher's mill, on Opossum creek, was entirely destroyed by fire on the evening of Sunday the 20th inst. The roof was in flames before the fire was discovered by Mrs. H., who was alone with her children, her husband being absent at the time. The children were asleep up stairs, but she rushed up and saved them, as also, with the assistance of some neighbors, who collected quickly, a portion of the furniture. The property had just been purchased by Mr. CHRISTIAN KECKLER, upon whom the loss of the house falls, without any insurance.

☞The Directors of the Poor have re-appointed JOHN SCOTT Steward, Dr. D. HORNER Physician, ROBERT PAXTON Clerk, and ALEXANDER COBEAN Treasurer.

Littlestown Railroad.

We learn that the subscriptions for a Railroad from Littlestown to Hanover already reach $20,000. The amount necessary to make the road is estimated at $60,000. The prospects of being able to make the road by subscriptions of stock alone are said to be very flattering. Several of the subscriptions are very liberal—from $1,000 to $2,000.

☞The Sheriff sold, on the 18th and 19th, the ten acre lot of George W. Fickle, in Latimore township, for $524.50—Wm. Hinkle purchaser; and the house and lot of Isaac C. Thomas, in Berwick township, for $216—Wm. Bittinger purchaser.

State Treasurer.

On Monday last, HENRY S. MAGRAW, (dem.) of Lancaster, was elected State Treasurer, by the Legislature. The vote was Magraw 79, Slifer (the present incumbent) 42.

☞On Monday last, a bill was reported in the House to repeal the 231 section of the act to appoint Commissioners to run the boundary line between York, Cumberland and Adams counties.

☞We in the interior can form no idea of the amount of transportation on the great thoroughfares of the country, and the facts seem almost too great for belief, though true. We notice that the transportation trains on the Camden and Amboy Railroad are unusually heavy this winter. A train leaves Camden almost every hour of the day, with some 20 or 30 cars in each!

Prayers in Congress.

☞A resolution was adopted in the House on Wednesday, that the daily sessions of the House be opened with prayer, and that the ministers of the City of Washington be requested alternately to perform the solemn duty. The Daily News remarks on this:

"Congress, it will be perceived, is at last coming to its senses, and the members thereof are manifesting some contrition for their sins of commission and omission, and awakening not only to a proper appreciation of their duty, but their dependence upon a higher power than their constituents. We judge so at all events, from the fact that they yesterday adopted a resolution to have morning prayers. This is a good beginning after two months perversity. We have the assurance that

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

May we not then hope that some good may yet come out of Nazareth, now that they are to have morning prayers?"

Congress.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Richardson, the Democratic candidate for Speaker, withdrew his name from the contest. The Democratic members of the House went into caucus immediately after the adjournment, and unanimously nominated Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, as their candidate for Speaker, on the principles but not the platform which governed the election of Mr. Richardson at the first caucus.

The Americans also held a caucus.—They are willing to withdraw Mr. Fuller, but insist on an organization on a broad national ground, and will strive to effect that object.

An Anti-Nebraska caucus was held in the evening, which was attended by 83 members, and after a lengthy debate, it was resolved to stick to Mr. Banks.

This new turn of affairs, it was hoped, might probably bring about an organization; but on Thursday, there was still no choice—the last ballot being as follows:—Banks 95; Orr 68; Fuller 25; 13 scattering.

On Friday the vote varied but little. It was Banks 94, Orr 64, Fuller 25, scattering 12. Thus far, says the Intelligencer, all predictions as to results have utterly failed, and the future of the House is now in such a dim and cloudy distance as to defy all prophecy.

Message of the President.

On Thursday last, the President of the U. States sent in to both branches of Congress a message in relation to Kansas affairs. The President says that circumstances have occurred to disturb the course of the government in Kansas, and produced a condition of things which renders it incumbent on him to call to it the attention of Congress, and urgently recommend the adoption of such measures as the emergency of the occasion appears to require.

He enters into a full history of the affairs of the territory—condemns the lawless proceedings of both parties, and regards the formation, recently, of a Free State constitution as illegal—a part of the people only taking a part in the proceedings. He declares that he will use every means in his power to suppress domestic insurrection in that territory, should any occur, and do all in his power to preserve the peace, and to secure to the people the full enjoyment of their rights.

In conclusion he recommends that Congress pass a law providing for the people of Kansas to call a Convention, with a view to the formation of a State Constitution, in a legal way; and also a special appropriation be made to defray any expenses which may become requisite in the execution of the laws or the maintenance of order in the territory.

☞In the Senate, when the message was received, after some debate, it was referred to a committee on the Judiciary—and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House of Representatives, when it was announced that a Message from the President was at the door, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, at once arose and objected to the reception of the Message. This gave rise to great excitement. The confusion was greater than at any previous period of the session: members were on their feet in all parts of the hall. The Clerk in vain endeavored to restore order—and for a long time it was a real Bedlam. Finally comparative order was restored, and a motion being made to receive the message, it prevailed by a vote of 117 to 84; and was ordered to be read, 108 to 86. Probably this Message may facilitate an organization.

The Liquor Law.

The bill to *repeal* the Restraining Liquor law of last session, passed second reading in the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, yeas 70, nays 27; and passed finally on Thursday, yeas 69, nays 25. It was sent to the Senate immediately, when Mr. Buckalew moved its reference to a special committee, which was debated at length and with considerable warmth, and was still pending when the Senate adjourned.

☞The House, on Thursday, refused, by a vote of yeas 30, nays 65, to take up the joint resolutions of instruction to our Senators, &c. to vote for the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska act.

☞A supplement to the act incorporating the Gettysburg Railroad Company, passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, and there is no doubt will pass the Senate.

☞*Another Sudden Death.*—On Friday evening week, Mrs. Eliza Ross, wife of Mr. James Ross, near Waynesboro', went to bed in her usual health. In a short time afterwards she was taken with a difficulty in breathing, and before a neighbor, who was sent for, could reach the house, she was a corpse. She leaves several small children.

☞In the House of Representatives last week, Mr. Giddings, while delivering a speech, said that Mr. Richardson was like Balaam's ass—*he would not speak!* "It is true," said Mr. Richardson, in reply, "I am somewhat like Balaam; when I am in the presence of the gentleman from Ohio, I let the ass speak."

☞Wampler's hotel at Westminster, Md., occupied by Jacob Everhart, has been sold to the Messrs. Stansbury for $2,400.

Deserved Reward.—The Albany Atlas says that Mr. John Upton, express messenger, who was severely injured at the late accident on the Hudson River Railroad, has been presented with nearly one thousand dollars by the banks of that city, for his fidelity to their interests, in watching their treasure, amounting to $1,000,000, during that fearful time, while he himself was badly hurt.

☞The Louisville Journal says "the peaches are all killed, and it is likely that the apricots, plums and cherries have shared the same fate."

Proceedings in Court last week.

IN QUARTER SESSIONS.

Com. vs. Frederick Rupp: Indictment for Larceny of a watch, the property of Jacob Y. Bushey. Verdict—Not Guilty.

Com. vs. John Sherfy: Indictment for larceny of various articles of clothing, property of George Heiner. Defendant plead Guilty and sentenced to one month's imprisonment in County Jail.

Com. vs. Jacob Y. Bushey: Indictment for False Imprisonment, and Assault and Battery, on person of Frederick Rupp. Ignored by Grand Jury, and prosecutor (Fred. Rupp) ordered to pay costs.

Com. vs. William Dellar: Indictment for selling liquor without License in Mountpleasant township. Verdict—Guilty. A motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment by defendant's counsel.

COMMON PLEAS.

I. E. Pierson and Maria Pierson's Trustee's use vs. Samuel S. McNair. Summons in debt sur recognizance in Orphans' Court. Verdict, $97 71 for Pltff.

Nicholas Smith vs. Executors of Michael Harner, dec'd. Action on Book Account for work and services rendered Michael Harner.—Verdict, $8 30 for Pltff.

Administrator of Augustine Taney, dec'd, vs. Frederick Herr. Summons in debt on promissory note, joint and several, given by Benjamin Herr and Frederick Herr to Augustine Taney. Defendant denied ever having signed the note in question, alledging his name to have been forged thereto. Verdict for Defendant.

Elizabeth Trimmer vs. Peter Fidler and George Fidler. Trespass on the case for trover and conversion of 3,000 sheaves of wheat in the straw. Verdict for the Plaintiff $302.98 damages. Motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment, with reasons filed.

Franklin Rice vs. Alexander Koser. Action for services. Verdict for Defendant.

In the application of WM. WHITE for a Divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, from his wife Eliza, the Court decreed a Divorce as prayed for.

RAILROAD MEETING.—The Board of Directors of the Railroad met at the office of D. WILLS, Esq., on Wednesday last, and unanimously appointed D. WILLS, Esq. Secretary, and Col. J. H. MCCLELLAN Treasurer. The Board are making arangements to prosecute the enterprise actively to completion. The installments in Stock subscriptions will be called in immediately.

AGRICULTURAL.—The Agricultural Society met in the Court-house on Tuesday last, the attendance being larger than usual. Dr. MARSDEN delivered an interesting and able Address, which was listened to with marked attention. The old officers were re elected for the coming year, viz:

President—Hon. JOHN MCGINLEY.

Vice Presidents—Maxwell Shields, Frederick Diehl, Wm. B. Wilson, Joseph Fink, Peter Diehl, Joseph Kepner, Jacob Shank, John Lehman, Solomon Powers, Wm. B. Brandon, Philip Donohue.

Managers—Thomas A. Marshall, John Gilbert, Abraham Krise, of P., Samuel Durborow, David M. Myers, Joseph Wierman, James J. Wills.

Recording Secretary—Henry J. Stable.

Corresponding Secretary—David McConaughy.

Treasurer—George Arnold.

At the conclusion of the Address, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be and are hereby tendered to Dr. MARSDEN, for his interesting and instructive Address, and that the President be directed to request a copy for publication in the papers of the County.

On motion of Peter Diehl, Esq., Dr. MARSDEN was invited to again address the Society, at such time during the winter as may suit his convenience.

Whereupon the Society adjourned to meet at the call of the Managers.

HENRY J. STABLE, *Sec'y.*

☞The new Bridge across the Susquehanna river at York Furnace, about 15 miles below Columbia, is now open for travel. The State road from Gettysburg to the Buck tavern, in Lancaster county, runs over this Bridge.

Fatal Accident.

☞NELSON DEVAN, (colored) of this place, formerly in the employ of Mr. John L. Tate, met with an accident on the 9th inst., which resulted in his death after lingering about nine days. He was in the employ of Mr. Haldeman, at his furnace, near Marietta, Lancaster county, and was at the time engaged in hauling coal. The horses, taking fright, started to run, and in the effort to arrest them, he was caught between the wheel and a post, with which the wagon had come in contact. His injuries were very severe, causing much suffering, but he remained sensible to the last. His remains were brought home for interment.

Star.

☞An informal meeting of the Republican party has been called to meet at Philadelphia on the 22d of February next, to make arrangements for holding a National Convention of the party for the nomination of a President and Vice President.

THE FREMONT CLAIM.—The Supreme Court has dismissed the appeal in the Fremont case brought by the United States, thus confirming Col. Fremont's claim to the land in California, known as "Mariposa," and valued at seven millions of dollars.

☞Two men were drowned in St. Lawrence river while crossing in a sleigh, on Friday week, from Prescott to Ogdensburg, One was a stranger who had just arrived by railroad, and the driver, who was intoxicated, was unable to distinguish the air holes and water from sound ice. The horses and sleigh were also lost.

☞A new county is projected, out of parts of Frederick and Washington counties, Md. It is to embrace the six districts of Catoctin Valley, viz: Middletown, Catoctin, Hauver's, Petersville, Jefferson and Jackson, and Pleasant Valley, in Washington county.

☞Another fall of snow yesterday, and another this morning.

Late from Europe.

The steamer America arrived at N. York on Wednesday, with Liverpool dates to the 9th inst.

The news consists merely of an extension of the peace rumors of the previous steamers. The feeling in England continues warlike, and in France it is again becoming so. Russia continues incessant in her preparations for further operations, and was increasing her fortifications in the Crimea. On the 22d, the French blew up one of the five docks of Sevastopol, and reduced that fine work to a heap of ruins. The railroad from Moscow to St. Petersburg was to be protected by redoubts placed at intervals along the line; each redoubt to be occupied by a battalion of militia.

☞*Later.*—The steamer Baltic arrived on Thursday, with Liverpool dates to the 12th. There is nothing important from the seat of war. The Czar had still not accepted the ultimatum of the Allies, and the probabilities of peace were not very strong. Denmark announces that she continues neutral in the present war, and has no connection with the Swedish alliance.

There was a slight advance in Flour and Wheat.

Withdrawal of Credentials.—Parker H. French on Friday withdrew his credentials for the present as Nicaraguan Minister, and left Washington for New York. In a letter addressed to Secretary Marcy he says he looks upon his arrest in New York as an indignity shown his government.

The British in Central America.—It is stated that the commander of the British naval force on the Central American coast has officially communicated to Commodore Paulding, commander of our home squadron, so much of his instructions as direct him to repel all fillibuster movements to Greytown coming to his knowledge, and that to this end he will prohibit the landing of arms and armed men. This, if true, is a direct assertion of the British protectorate over the Mosquito coast, and of a claim to jurisdiction over the port of San Juan.

☞By an arrival at Philadelphia we have accounts from Port au Prince to the 1st of January, confirmatory of the previous reports of the defeat of the Emperor of Hayti, with the loss of between two and three hundred soldiers, with many of his best officers, besides all his munitions of war, provisions, and the funds intended for the prosecution of the war. Faustin I. had marched 30,000 men against the eastern side of the Island, and his defeat is represented as most complete. The Emperor had escaped from the battle-field, but his place of refuge was unknown, and the Dominican General Santander had offered a reward of 10,000 doubloons for his head.

Effect of a Non-Organization.—It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that Mr. Forney is clerk only for limited purposes. He has, therefore, refused to recognize his requisition for funds to pay the officers of the House, other than the clerks employed immediately under himself. The Sergeant-at-Arms, Door-Keeper and Postmaster, employing in their various offices nearly 150 persons, have received no pay since the beginning of the session, and will receive none until the House shall organize.

☞A young lady, of Cumberland county, was frozen to death a few nights ago while sleighing. We have not learned her name. She complained to her companion early in the evening of being cold, but there being no public house near, they did not stop.—Soon after, on coming to a tavern, she refused to get out, saying she felt very comfortable, and they drove on. Arriving at home, she had to be assisted out of the sleigh, in a stupor-like manner, and shortly afterwards expired.

☞An accident occurred on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, near Carlisle, on Friday evening week, at a cross-road, while an elderly gentleman and his lady were passing in a sleigh. The cow-catcher caught the horse and threw him back, killing him instantly, and upset the sleigh, injuring the lady very severely. No other damage done.

☞A small child was burned to death in Lancaster a few days ago. Another little girl was left in the room with the infant, and she had found a box of matches and was playing with them, when they ignited, and set fire to the clothes of the infant.

☞On Saturday week, at the farm of Mr. Samuel W. Heintzelman, in Franklin county, Mr. John A. Wolff was standing on the cap of a threshing machine while it was in motion, and in attempting to walk over the cylinder to get down, the cap tilted, thrusting his right foot in the machine, which cut it entirely off. The shock to his system was so great, that he failed to rally, and death ensued about five o'clock in the evening of the same day.

Dreadful Accident.—The Boone county (Ind.) Ledger states that three interesting young ladies, on going to bed at a Mr. Hunt's, near North Salem, Hendricks county, a few evenings since, took a vessel of live charcoal into their bed-room, and on the next morning were all found dead.

Heavy Damage.—The Orangeburg (S. C.) Southern says the destruction of pine timber in that part of the State, from the accumulation of ice on the trees, can only be estimated by millions.

☞The Legislature of Louisiana organized on Monday last. The officers are all Democrats.

Our Relations with Great Britain.

A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia American states that the official advices by the America do not in any way change our friendly relations with England. The President has communicated to the Senate, in executive session, Lord John Russell's letter of January 19, 1853, to Mr. Crampton, which was submitted by the latter to Mr. Everett, at that time Secretary of State. It declares that the British government intends strictly to carry out the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and to assume no sovereignty, direct or indirect, in Central America. The dispatch also says:

Mr. Buchanan writes that no real prospects of a peaceful settlement of the Eastern question are entertained by the British ministry; and that England is preparing the largest fleet that ever floated for the operations against Russia in the spring. Louis Napoleon, it is understood, is desirous of extricating himself from the embarrassments of the war, as he has secured the prestige which he chiefly desired.

Our Foreign Relations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22d.—Amid conflicting statements, information from an authentic source warrants the assertion that so far from a special message to Congress relative to our foreign affairs being in contemplation by the President, it has not at any time been thought of, much less a subject of consultation. Though this government has decided the recall of Mr. Crampton and the British consuls engaged in recruiting men for the Crimea, it can confidently be stated that there has been no proposition either in or out of the Cabinet for the withdrawal of Mr. Buchanan from England, unless at his own request.

The negotiations between Great Britain and the U. States are still open—dispatches having been sent out by the last steamer, and there has been nothing since the President's message to change the aspect of our relations abroad.

Mr. Boyce's resolution offered in the House to-day, declaring that our relations with Great Britain are of the most startling character, indicating that we may be on the eve of the most alarming events, was not, as supposed, submitted with the consent or knowledge of the Executive, but was simply Mr. Boyce's independent proposition.

Liquor License in Pennsylvania.—A bill is before the Legislature, which provides that no person hereafter, unless he be a citizen of the United States, and a good moral and sober character, shall keep a public house. Also, that there shall be two classes of taverns—the one class chargeable with a high rate of assessment and authorized to retail wines, brandy, spirits, malt and brewed liquors—and the other class chargeable with a low rate of assessment, and authorized to retail cider, beer, ale, porter and malt liquor. The prices of licenses are also to be graduated according to the rental and the property occupied. The highest price is to be $1,000, the next $800, and so on down to the lowest, which is $25. The bill proposes to enforce the Sunday law.

Self Sustaining.

The State of New York has been more successful than governments usually are in making administrative departments self-sustaining. It appears, by the Governor's message, that the bank department is wholly paid for out of the vaults of the banks.—The railroad commissioners are paid for by the railroad companies. The convicts at Auburn earn the expense of their own incarceration. The emigration commissioners derive their fund from the purses of the emigrants. The salt works pay for their own superintendence and extension. The pay of the militia comes out of the fines of their own delinquents. The canals not only pay for their own construction and repair, but contribute largely to the revenues of the State.

Ladies must Beware.—Pending the seduction bill of Mr. Nuttall, in the Kentucky legislature, Mr. Rogers, a gallant and accomplished member of Warren, introduced an amendment, which, if adopted, will create some stir among the ladies. It provides that any female guilty of attempting to seduce a young man by wearing low-necked dresses, and other captivating articles of attire, shall be punished with the same penalty affixed in the case of seduction. The gay deceivers will be obliged to correct their *habits*, should this amendment be adopted.—*Louisville Courier.*

Yankee Management.—The sugar crop on the Island of Jamaica this season is 50,000 hhds. greater than ever before. This is attributed to "Yankees" having taken charge of several of the largest sugar estates. In working, they employ the negroes at so much per day, paying *in cash* every week. The cash wakes up the best energies of the sable laborers, and gives a life never before seen or heard of to the sugar-making business.

Distressing Affair.—The Southside Democrat states that a day or two since a gentleman named S. A. Newson, of Wilmington, N. C., on a bridal tour to Petersburg, went down to the river to skate, his wife standing on the bank watching him. He broke through, but got out safely; but his wife was so overcome by the accident that she has become a maniac.

☞Gopher S. Badger and three of his children were frozen to death on the 8th inst., while attempting to walk from their home on the prairie to Cambridge, Illinois, to procure food.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Fancy Goods of all kinds
AT THE LADIES' STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY, AND LOW PRICES!

MISS McCLELLAN

INVITES the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to her superior assortment of FANCY GOODS, suitable for Fall & Winter wear, which have been purchased very low, and will be sold at corresponding low prices. The assortment includes the new and fashionable styles of Cashmeres, Silks, De Lanes, Ginghams, Calicoes, De Bage, Coburg Cloths, Muslin, Linen, Sack Flannels, Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings, Satins, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Ribbons, Artificials, Black Veils, Blue do., Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, French Worked Collars, Cambric, Jaconett & Swiss Edgings, Insertings, Muslins, Sleeves, Mohair and Silk Mits, Black Lace and Fringe, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Braids, Fans, Gentlemen's Collars, Combs of all kinds, &c.

☞Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and examine our Goods, which cannot be beat in the town for beauty and cheapness.

Gettysburg, Nov. 5. tf

1855. NEW GOODS. 1855.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgements to his friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just returned from the Cities with a splendid assortment of NEW GOODS, comprising, in part, a fine stock of

Delanes, Shawls, Ginghams, Gloves, Stockings, Ribbons, Collars, Muslins, Irish Linens, &c.

all of which will be sold at the lowest Cash prices. He deems it unnecessary to enumerate the different articles which comprise his Stock. He would earnestly invite all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. S. GRAMMER.

Oct. 15. tf

NEW GOODS.

GEO. ARNOLD

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large lot of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, READY MADE CLOTHING, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, &c.; among which are English and French Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Blankets, Flannels, and an endless variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, together with almost every article in his line of business—all of which will be sold as cheap, if not a little cheaper, than any other establishment here or elsewhere. And as to

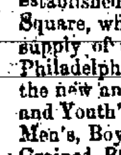
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, & Ready-made Clothing,

we challenge competition. Having now furnished you with Goods for upwards of 40 years, I have at all times endeavored to pursue a straightforward course, and furnish any and every article in my line of business upon the very best terms, and will continue to do so.—Give us a call. G. A.

Oct. 8. tf

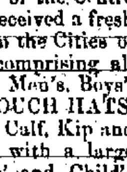
NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers having bought from KELLER KURTZ, his Stock of



BOOTS, SHOES.

Hats & Caps,



purpose continuing the business at the old established stand, S. E. Corner of the Centre Square, where they have just received a fresh supply of the above Goods from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, comprising all the new and desirable styles of Men's, Boys', and Youth's SILK, FUR & SLOUCH HATS, Men's, Boys' and Youth's fine Calf, Kip and Grained BOOTS and SHOES, with a large assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Child's Walking and Fine Dress Shoes, Gaiters, &c., Gum Overshoes, Buskins and Sandals, in every variety.

We would respectfully announce to the citizens of Adams county, that we have an earnest disposition to please the particular taste of every one who may favor us with their patronage, and respectfully ask all to call and see.

The business will be conducted under the Firm of **Cobean & Paxton.**

ALEX'R COBEAN,
DUNLOP PAXTON.

Gettysburg, Oct. 22. tf

A CARD.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his interest in the Boot, Shoe, Hat and Cap business to Messrs. COBEAN & PAXTON, respectfully asks the continuance of his friends and customers to patronize the new Firm.

KELLER KURTZ.

Oct. 22. tf

W. W. PAXTON

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he will continue the Hat & Shoe Business, at his old Stand, and will always keep on hand a large and splendid assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS of every variety of style and prices, which he is determined to sell low for Cash or Country Produce. Call and see the Goods.

Sept. 17. tf

Caledonia Iron.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS having the exclusive sale of **Caledonia Rolled Iron** for Gettysburg, would call the attention of buyers to this make of Iron—the best in the market—which will be sold at the lowest rates.

We keep a large supply of HAMMERED IRON constantly on hand. Call at the sign of the RED FRONT.

Dec. 10. tf

Stacks of New Goods!
The Cheapest—the Prettiest—the Best!

J. L. SCHICK has returned from the City with the largest and best selected stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS he has ever had the pleasure of offering to this community. Call and see for yourselves! He will not pretend to enumerate his large and attractive stock: the limits of an advertisement will not admit of it. But if you wish to select from the choicest lot of Ladies and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS your eyes ever beheld, go to

Oct. 22. SCHICK'S.

New Goods, Cheap Goods.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS, have just received their usual Large and Handsome assortment of Fall & Winter Goods, to which they invite the attention of the Public, consisting of every description of Dry Goods, Hardware, Saddlery, Queensware, Groceries, Cedar ware, Iron, Oils & Paints, &c.,

Give us an early call, and we will show you the Largest, Prettiest, & Cheapest Stock of Goods in the County.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS,
Sign of the Red Front.

Oct. 8. tf

Lost and Found!

AT THE CHEAP CORNER,

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, of every description, will be sold very low for cash. Also a variety of SHAWLS and

Ready-made Clothing,

very cheap. Call and see.

JOHN HOKE.

Oct. 22.

DRESS TRIMMINGS of all kinds can be had at SCHICK'S, as cheap as the cheapest, if not a little cheaper.

Professional Cards.

JAMES G. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE late of Hon. D. M. SMYSER, on Baltimore street, third door from the Diamond.

April 12. tf

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

Dec. 23. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

(Office removed to one door west of Buehler's Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg street.)

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
For Pensions and Patents.

Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D.C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.

☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 7. tf

NOW IS THE TIME!

S. WEAVER respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has resumed the Daguerreotype business, at the old stand, in Chambersburg street, where he will be happy to receive visitors desirous of securing perfect Daguerreotypes of themselves or friends.

Being furnished with an entire new and costly apparatus, he is prepared to take pictures in every style of the art and insure perfect satisfaction.

☞Charges from 75 cts to $10.

☞Hours of operating from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

☞In dress avoid light, red, blue, or purple. Dark dress adds much to the beauty of the picture.

Aug. 21. tf

R. HERVEY. J. P. CLARKSON.

HERVEY & CLARKSON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Office No. 44 Clark street, CHICAGO, Ill.

COMMISSIONERS for the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Verginia, North Carolina, Michigan, Wisconsin and Florida. Agents for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Conveyancers. Titles examined, and Abstracts prepared with care and promptness. Collections made.

Aug. 15. 1y

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DENTIST.

HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, in Chambersburg street, and opposite J. S. Grammer's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berluchy,	Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D.
" D. Horner,	Prof. M. Jacobs,
" H. S. Huber,	" H. L. Baugher,
" D. Gilbert,	" H. A. Muhlenb'g
Rev. R. Johnston,	M. L. Stoever.

April 18. tf

OLD SOLDIERS.
Bounty Land Act of 1855.

THE undersigned is now fully prepared to file and prosecute *Claims to Bounty Land*, for soldiers of the Revolution, of the War of 1812, and of ALL other wars in which the U. States have been engaged and for their *Widows and minor children.*

In addition to his long experience and success, he would add, that, in all the many claims he has hitherto filed, (between 100 and 200) he has carefully preserved, and has now every thing necessary to establish the rights of claimants—as also Rolls and Lists of Companies, and facilities for furnishing proofs in all cases that may be intrusted to him.

He is now rapidly filing claims. He has made complete arrangements for *locating Warrants* in the Western States. Warrants bought—Warrants sold. Apply personally or by letter to

D. M'CONAUGHY.

Gettysburg, March 12. tf

BOUNTY LANDS.

SOLDIERS who served in *any war* of the U. States a term not less than *fourteen days*, are entitled to 160 ACRES BOUNTY LAND, and in case of the death of the soldier, his widow or minor children, (if any,) are entitled to the same quantity. In cases where 40 or 80 acres have already been received, the difference necessary to make up the 160 acres can now be drawn.

☞Apply to the subscriber, at his office, in Gettysburg, where persons having *Land Warrants to sell*, may obtain the highest price for them. R. G. M'CREARY,

March 12. 6m

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.

THE undersigned will attend promptly to the collection of claims for BOUNTY LANDS under the late act of Congress.—Those who have already received 40 or 80 Acres, can now receive the balance, by calling on the subscriber and making the necessary application.

JOEL B. DANNER.

Gettysburg, March 12. tf

Protection against Loss by Fire.

THE undersigned informs Property-holders, that he has been duly appointed Agent of the "Perry County Mutual Fire Insurance Company," and that he is the only Agent in Adams county for the same.

He will take original and renew old Insurances for said Company, which since its incorporation in 1843 has secured the perfect confidence of the people of Adams and the adjoining Counties—(it being authorized to effect Insurances in any part of the State.) Its integrity and ability have been fully and satisfactorily demonstrated.

The gradation of rates of Insurance is adapted to the mutual interests of the whole Company, and the class of the insured property.

Every person insuring becomes a member of the Company, and may act in the selection of its officers, and in the direction of its operations.

Hon. Moses McClean represents the members in this County in the Board of Managers.

C. Roth, jr., President; John Campbell, Secretary—Office in Bloomfield, Perry county.

WM. M'CLEAN,
Office of M. & W. M'Clean, Gettysburg.

Dec. 25. tf

GILES'
European Hotel and Restaurant,
NO. 124 BALTIMORE STREET,
Between North and Calvert streets,
BALTIMORE.

☞Meals will be served at all hours during the day. May 28.—1y

WESTERN HOTEL,
Cor. Howard & Saratoga Sts., Baltimore
J. Sanders, Proprietor.

Notice to Hunters.

THIS is to notify all persons from trespassing on our grounds, being in Straban township, by gunning or otherwise. We are determined to enforce the full extent of the law on all that disregard this notice.

Jane H. McIlheny,	John Yeagy,
John McIlheny,	Daniel Longenecker,
Samuel Deardorff,	George Cashman,
Henry Hoffman,	Wm. Gilliland,
David Trimmer,	Adam Yeagy,
Frederick Quickel,	Samuel Huff,
Daniel Fidler,	John Guldan, sen.
Samuel Fouk,	[Jan. 4, 1856—3t

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Granite Stone-Yard.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that they have opened a GRANITE STONE YARD, on South Baltimore Street, opposite the residence of Geo. Shryock, where they are prepared to furnish *Granite Stone*, dressed in every style, for MONUMENTS, DOOR SILLS and STEPS, and every kind of building and ornamental use. Also, CEMETERY BLOCKS always on hand, and a general variety of Dressed Granite.

The undersigned having had considerable experience in their business, respectfully invite persons wishing anything in their line to give us a call—as we are prepared to furnish the same article CHEAPER than it has ever been heretofore offered in Gettysburg.

HENRY S. BENNER,
PETER BEITLER.

Dec. 10. 4m

Hanover Branch Rail Road.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

TRAINS over this Road run as follows:

1st Train will leave Hanover (as formerly) at 9.15, A. M., with Passengers for Baltimore by Express Train, also Passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia and Philadelphia.

2d Train will leave Hanover at 1.40, P. M. with Passengers for Baltimore, and intermediate points.

July 30. J. LEIB, *Agent.*

TAILORING.
Removed a few doors South of the old Stand

J. H. SKELLY respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he continues the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his new stand, in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may patronize him. All work entrusted to his care warranted to fit and be of most substantial make. Thankful for past favors & solicits a continuance of public patronage.

☞*The New York Spring and Summer FASHIONS* are received. Call and see them.

April 16. tf

EAGLE HOTEL,
GETTYSBURG, Pa.

THE subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above well known HOTEL, in Gettysburg, which has been kept for a number of years by Mr. JOHN L. TATE, and is prepared to accommodate the public in the most satisfactory manner. His TABLE will always be covered with the best the markets can afford; his LIQUORS good and pure; and he is well provided with active, attentive Hostlers. No pains will be spared to make those comfortable, who give him their patronage.

☞DROVERS are also invited to call with him, as his Stabling is large and commodious. PETER SHIVELY.

Gettysburg, Nov. 13. tf

F. H. SMITH,
PORT MONNAIE, POCKET BOOK,
AND
DRESSING-CASE MANUFACTURER.

ALWAYS on hand a large and varied assortment of Port Monnaies, Pocket Books, Bankers' Cases, Note Holders, Port Folios, Portable Desks, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Cabas, Traveling Bags, Backgammon Boards, Chess Men, Pocket Memorandum Books, Cigar Cases, &c.

Also, a general assortment of English French and German Fancy Goods.

Fine Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Razor Strops and Gold Pens.

Wholesale, Second and Third floors.

F. H. SMITH,
N. W. cor. of Fourth & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia

N. B.—On the receipt of $1, a superior Gold Pen will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail;—describing pen thus medium, hard, or soft.

April 2. tf

ABRAM ARNOLD

INTENDS removing to York, and must therefore settle up his business. All persons desirous of saving costs, especially those whose accounts are of long standing, can do so by calling immediately and PAYING UP.—Unless this is done without delay, suits will be instituted without respect to persons; a similar appeal to them having been utterly disregarded. No further indulgence will be given.

☞He is now selling off at cost

June 4.

CHEESE, SUGARS, RICE, and every description of GROCERIES, to be had at

Oct. 8. FAHNESTOCK'S.

Oats and Corn,

WANTED at the Store of

April 16. JOHN HOKE.

Shoemakers, Come this Way.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS will sell you MOROCCOS from 25 cents to $1 00, the cheapest lot ever brought to the county. Call soon at the

SIGN OF THE RED FRONT.

Corn Dryers.

THE attention of MILLERS is invited to a very superior article for drying Corn, which can be had at all times at

Jan. 14. WARRENS' FOUNDRY.

Ready-made Clothing,

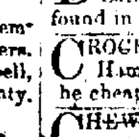
CLOTH, Coating, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings, &c.—the largest variety on hand and constantly making up. The best bargains in town at the Clothing Emporium at the sand stone front of

Nov. 26. GEO. ARNOLD.

BONNET GOODS, such as Velvets, Silks Satins, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., will be found in unparalleled variety at SCHICK'S.

CROCKERY WARE.—a large stock of Hampton Crockery Ware just received at the cheap Store of JOHN HOKE.

CHEWING TOBACCO, a first rate article on hand and for sale at SAMSON'S.



Stoves! Stoves!!

ON hand, and for sale, a great variety of COOK STOVES, very cheap. Call and see them.

Sept. 4. GEO. ARNOLD.

I. O. R. M. You will meet on Friday evening next, in the Wigwam, (McConaughy's Hall) at 6½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

AUG. SCHWARTZ, C. of R.

☞Persons wishing to connect themselves with this Tribe, will please apply to any of the members. Jan. 21.

GREAT ATTRACTION
At the Sand-stone Front.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

George Arnold

HAS just now finished making up, and has on hand, as large a stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, suitable for the Fall and Winter Season, as has ever been offered to the Public in this place. His CLOTHING is all of his own manufacturing, and well made, of the very best materials, and none of your CITY-MADE TRASH, which has been put together in a hurry by crushing the poor seamstress with a mere pittance for her labor, or done with the loop-stitch of a Sewing Machine, which if one stitch gives way the whole seam is gone. We give fair wages, have our work well done, and made of the best materials, and our young ladies come in with the garments with smiling countenances and cheerful hearts. We have now on hand

Coats of all grades & colors from	1 to 20$,
Pants " " "	50 cts. to 10$,
Vests " " "	62½cts. to 7$,

made of all colors, and in every variety of style. We have experienced workmen employed constantly cutting out and making up all kinds of Black, Blue, Olive, Claret, Green, Brown and Drab Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Vestings, Drawers, Shirts, &c. &c.

Having just returned from the East, we have now on hand, in connection with our Clothing Store, a very large stock of cheap Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Coatings, Jeans, &c. of every variety of color. We have just received the Fall and Winter Fashions, and if we cannot please you in a garment made up we can at all times take your measure, and make up a garment that will please on short notice. We will not make the bold assertion that we will sell 25 per cent. cheaper than anybody else, but that we will sell any article in our line as cheap as the cheapest, and a little cheaper, and a good deal better. Give us a call, examine and judge for yourselves.—Come one, come all, to the CLOTHING EMPORIUM, at the

Sand-stone Front of GEO. ARNOLD.

Oct. 8. tf

NOW FOR BARGAINS!

NEW SUPPLY OF FALL AND WINTER

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

MARCUS SAMSON has just returned from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the largest and best assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, ever brought to Gettysburg, made up in magnificent styles, and most approved fashions. In regard to workmanship, they can't be excelled by any customer tailor. Having enlarged my place and stock, I am able to sell READY-MADE CLOTHING of every description, cheaper than ever offered before in this or any other place this side of the Atlantic. My stock consists in part of COATS, of all sizes, prices, colors and kinds, made up in a superior manner. PANTS, and VESTS, of the latest and most fashionable city styles, and of every kind of goods suitable for Winter wear; also BOOTS & SHOES, and a large assortment of Gentlemen's and Boys' Furnishing Goods, consisting of extra quality linen-bosom Shirts Suspenders, Gloves, Half-Hose, Collars, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, and an extraordinary assortment of Black Satin and fancy Self-adjusting Stocks, and various other fancy articles; together with Umbrellas, Trunks, Carpet Bags, **Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.**

My Goods are selected and purchased under the most favorable circumstances. *"Quick Sales and Small Profits,"* is always the motto I am determined to carry out, at the *Money Saving Clothing Emporium* in York Street.

A personal examination can alone satisfy customers of the comprehensiveness of my stock, which I am selling at least 20 per cent. lower than can be found at any of my competitors.

☞I am also prepared to sell wholesale to country merchants desiring to sell again, Ready Made Clothing at cheaper rates than can be bought in the cities. If you doubt it, call and examine for yourselves.

MARCUS SAMSON.

N. B.—All Goods bought of me will be exchanged if they do not prove satisfactory.

Gettysburg, Oct. 1. tf

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel,
GROCERIES,
CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS
Springs, Axles, Saddlery
CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS
Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,

in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business; to which they invite the attention of Coachmakers, Saddlers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, Shoemakers, and the public generally. Our stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee, (for the ready money) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased any where.

☞We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

WOOD'S
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,
Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia.

THE attention of the public is invited to the extensive manufactory and ware room of the subscriber, who is prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, IRON RAILING of every description for Cemeteries, Public and Private Buildings, also Verandas, Balconies, Fountains, Settees, Chairs, Lions, Dogs, &c., and other Ornamental Iron Work of a decorative character, all of which is executed with the express view of pleasing the taste, while they combine all the requisites of beauty and substantial construction.

Purchasers may rely on having all articles carefully boxed and shipped to their place of destination.

A book of designs will be sent to those who wish to make a selection.

ROBERT WOOD,
Ridge Avenue, below Spring Garden St., Phila.

Oct. 8. 3m

THE cheapest DOMESTIC GOODS ever brought to this place. Come and judge for yourselves. J. S. GRAMMER.

PERFUMERY—the largest assortment in town will be found at SCHICK'S. His stock embraces every article in the perfumery line, and he will sell cheap. [Nov. 5.

SHAWLS.—The largest and handsomest lot of Long and Square Shawls ever brought to this town can be seen at SCHICK'S.

LADIES, if you want handsome and cheap DRESS GOODS, call at

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS,
Oct. 8. *The Sign of the Red Front.*

Great Attraction at FRAZER'S
Cheap Watch & Jewelry Store.

ALEX'R FRAZER respectfully informs the public, that he has just received a large and splendid assortment of rich and new style GOLD JEWELRY of all kinds, including Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, of the most fashionable styles; fob, vest & guard Chains, Cuff Pins, Watch Keys, &c. Also, Albata Spoons, Fancy Vases, Watch-Guards, Keys and Chains, GOLD and SILVER

WATCHES,

together with a large assortment of

Mourning Goods,

suitable for persons in mourning, and numerous other articles in his line—all of which will be sold at lowest cash prices.

☞As I have purchased all my goods from regular Jewellers, I will WARRANT them to be what I pronounce them. Of this purchasers may rest assured.

☞CLOCKS, WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED, as heretofore. Give me a call in Baltimore street, a few doors from the diamond, if you want *good* Jewelry, and the genuine article, lower than the same can be purchased any place out of the city.

ALEX. FRAZER.

Oct. 29. tf

TIN WARE, &C.

SAMUEL G. COOK informs his friends & the public generally, that he has on hand, at his Shop nearly opposite the Post-Office, a very large and well-made assortment of TIN-WARE, which he will sell at prices which cannot fail to please. He will also execute to order, with promptness, in a workman-like manner, and with the best materials, all kinds of HOUSE SPOUTING, METALLIC ROOFING, HYDRANT WORK, &c. &c.

Gettysburg, March 12. tf

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY.
A NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having entered into partnership to carry on the Foundry business under the firm of WARREN & SONS, hereby make known to the citizens of Adams and adjoining counties, that we are prepared to make every thing in our line of business.—We have constantly on hand, the HATHAWAY and other

COOKING STOVES,

the *Parlor Air-tight*, and *Nine plate Stoves*, of various styles and sizes, Pots, Kettles and Pans, and all other Iron Cooking Utensils, Waffle Irons, Washing Machines, Ash-plates, Boot-scrapers, &c., Castings for Mills and other Machinery, PLOUGH CASTINGS of every description, &c. We make the *Seyler, Blocher*, and different kinds of *Witherow Ploughs.* We have also got different patterns of

FENCING & RAILING

for Cemeteries, Yards and Porches, which can't be beat for beauty or cheapness.

☞All the above articles will be sold cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

☞BLACKSMITHING still continued.

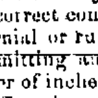
BRASS CASTINGS, and every thing in our line made to order.

THRESHING MACHINES repaired at shortest notice. Being Moulders ourselves, we will do our work RIGHT.

THOMAS WARREN,
MARTIN WARREN,
HIRAM WARREN,
THOMAS A. WARREN,

Gettysburg, May 4. tf

TRUSSES! TRUSSES! TRUSSES!!



C. H. NEEDLES,
Truss and Brace Establishment,
S. W. Cor. of Twelfth and Race streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTER of fine FRENCH TRUSSES, combining *extreme lightness*, ease and durability, with correct construction.

Hernial or ruptured patients can be suited by remitting amounts, as below:—Sending number of inches round the hips, and stating side affected.

Cost of Single Truss, $2, $3, $4, $5. Double—$5, $6, $8, and $10.

Instructions as to wear, and how to effect a cure, when possible, sent with the Truss.

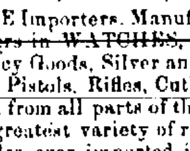
Also for sale in great variety,

Dr. Banning's Improved Patent Body Brace,

For the cure of Prolapsus Uteri; Spinal Props and Supports, Patent Shoulder Braces, Chest Expanders and Erector Braces, adapted to all with Stoop Shoulders and Weak Lungs; English Elastic Abdominal Belts, Suspensories, Syringes—male and female.

☞Ladies' Rooms, with Lady attendants.

July 30. 1y



C. CANFIELD. W. B. CANFIELD. J. H. MERRD ITB

CANFIELD, BRO., & CO.,
229 Baltimore Street, Corner of Charles,

WHOLESALE Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in WATCHES, Jewelry, Military and Fancy Goods, Silver and Plated Ware, Revolving Pistols, Rifles, Cutlery, &c. &c., have received from all parts of the world, the largest and greatest variety of rich, rare and curious articles ever imported into this city, many of which are truly elegant. We name a few of the leading articles:—*Watches*, of superior quality, from London, Liverpool, Geneva and Copenhagen; *Gold Chains* and Chatelaines, set with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c.; Paris and Geneva *Jewelry*, of the newest styles—consisting of full suits, and single pieces, of enameled, pearl, rubies, carbuncle, coral, &c.; superb jewelry from Vienna, entirely new; London and American jewelry in great variety; diamond articles, such as bracelets, earrings, broaches, finger rings, scarf pins, studs, &c., some of which are set in pure California gold, and manufactured on our premises by first class workmen; premium Silver Ware, a choice collection of articles, viz.: Pitchers, cake baskets, tea caddies, napkin rings, salt cellars, coffee and tea sets, tea kettles, card stands, ink stands, vases, sugar boxes, dessert knives, spoons and forks, vegetable, salad, asparagus, ice and sugar tongs, cake, pie, ice cream, pudding, fish and butter knives, goblets, cups, tumblers, money boxes, waiters, cracker spoons, oyster ladles, pickle knives and forks, of sterling silver; Sheffield and Birmingham plated goods; albata spoons, forks, ladles, castors, cake baskets, splendid mantel clocks from Paris, bronzes from Paris and Berlin, Dresden China goods, rich and large size vases, Parian marble goods, new patterns, papier mache goods, fancy goods, viz: opera glasses, port folios, writing desks, work boxes, segar cases, snuff boxes, splendid fans, tortoise shell combs, port monnaies, card cases, gold thimbles, tooth picks, solid silver mounted dressing cases, needle cases, bobbin holders, ladies' companions, and an endless variety of articles, which are now opened, and offered at prices which cannot but give entire satisfaction. All articles from our establishment are guaranteed as represented, or the money returned.

CANFIELD, BRO., & CO.,
Sign of the Golden Eagle, Baltimore.

April 24. 1y

Cosmopolitan Art Association.
SECOND YEAR.

ARRANGEMENTS for the Second Annual Collection of this new and popular Institution for the diffusion of Literature and Art, have been made on the most extensive scale.

Among the works already engaged, is the far-famed

"GENOA CRUCIFIX,"

which originally cost Ten Thousand Dollars.

In forming the new Collection, the diffusion of works of American Art, and the encouragement of American genius, have not been overlooked. Commissions have been issued to many of the most distinguished American Artists, who will contribute some of their finest productions. Among them are three marble Busts, executed by the greatest living Sculptor,—Hiram Powers:—GEORGE WASHINGTON, The Father of his Country; BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, The Philosopher; DANIEL WEBSTER, the Statesman.

A special agent has visited Europe and made a careful and judicious selections of foreign works of Art, both in Bronze and Marble; Statuary and Choice Paintings.

The whole forming a large and valuable collection of Paintings and Statuary, to be distributed free among the members of the Association for the Second Year.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.

The payment of three dollars constitutes any one a member of this Association, and entitles him to either one of the following Magazines for one year, and also a ticket in the distribution of the Statuary and Paintings.

The Literature issued to subscribers consists of the following Monthly Magazines; Harper's, Putnam's, Knickerbocker, Blackwood's, Graham's, Godey's Lady's Book, and Household Words.

Persons taking five memberships are entitled to any five of the Magazines for one year, and to *six tickets* in the distribution.

The net proceeds derived from the sale of memberships, are devoted to the purchase of works of Art for the ensuing year.

The Advantages secured by becoming a member of this association, are—

1st. All persons receive the *full value of their subscriptions at the start*, in the shape of sterling Magazine Literature.

2d. Each member is contributing towards purchasing choice Works of Art, which are to be distributed among themselves, and are at the same time encouraging the Artists of the country, disbursing thousands of dollars through its agency.

Persons in *remitting funds* for membership, will please give their *post office address in full*, stating the month they wish the Magazine to commence, and have the letter registered at the Post Office to prevent loss; on the receipt of which, a certificate of membership, together with the Magazine desired, will be forwarded to any part of the country.

Those who purchase Magazines at Bookstores, will observe that by joining this association, *they receive the Magazine and a free Ticket in the annual distribution*, all at the same price they now pay for the magazine alone.

Beautiful illustrated Catalogues giving full descriptions, sent free on application.

For membership, address

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.

At either of the principal offices, "Knickerbocker Magazine" office, 348 Broadway, New York, or, Western Office, 166 Water street, Sandusky, O.

☞D. M'CONAUGHY, Honorary Secretary for Adams county, furnishes certificates of membership. [Dec. 10.—4t

Who Wants to be Married?
THE ART OF LOVE-MAKING.

The most extraordinary book of the Nineteenth Century.

The Bliss of Marriage.

THE WAY TO THE ALTAR.

Matrimony made easy: or, how to win a Lover.

One Vol. of 160 pages, 32 mo. Price $1.

500,000 copies already issued. Thirteenth edition. Printed on the finest paper, and illustrated in the first style of art.

"Love rules the court, the camp, the grove,
For Love is Heaven, and Heaven is love."
So sang the Bard; yet thousands pine
For love—of life the light divine—
Who, did they know some gentle charm,
The hearts of those they love to warm,
Might live, might die, in bliss supreme,
Possessing all of which they dream.
The road to Wedlock would you know,
Delay not, but to RONDOUT go.
Time flies, and from his gloomy wings
A shadow falls on living things.
Then seize the moments as they pass,
Ere fall the last sands through the glass;
At least the present is your own,
While all the future is unknown.
A happy marriage man or maid
Can now secure by RONDOUT'S aid.

CONTENTS:

It teaches how to make ladies or gentlemen win the devoted affections of as many of the opposite sex as their hearts may desire. And the plan so simple, yet so captivating that all may be married irrespective of age, appearance, or position; and it can be arranged with such ease and delicacy, that detection is impossible.

It teaches us how to make love.

It teaches every eye to form a beauty of its own.

It teaches how to act when fascinated by a lady.

It teaches us how to make the wrinkled face smooth.

It teaches you the kind wife to select to render home happy.

It gives advice to the lover who has been once truly accepted, and is rejected afterward through the interference of friends.

It gives a remedy for unrequited love.

It gives you instructions for beautifying the person.

How to have a handsome face and hands.

How to remove tan and freckles.

A Lecture on Love, or a private Advice to Married Ladies and Gentlemen.

This is decidedly the most fascinating, interesting and really useful practical work on Courtship, Matrimony, and the duties and delights of Married Life, that has ever been issued from the American press. The artificial social system, which in so many instances prevents a union of hearts, and sacrifices to conventionalism the happiness and even the lives of thousands of the young and hopeful of both sexes, is thoroughly analyzed and exposed.—Every one who contemplates marriage, and wishes for an infallible guide in the selection of a partner for life, should purchase this great text book of connubial felicity.

No one will ever regret the price paid for such an invaluable secret.

Bills of any of the specie-paying banks of the United States or Canadas received at par. Gold dust can be sent from California.

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